The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2964 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Nothing Definite Relative to Fort Sumpter.

FALSE REPORTS CORRECTED.

Senator Bayard Continues his Discussion of the Secession Question.

ANOTHER LARGE BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS

Seizure of a United States Supply Vessel off Pensacola.

Governor Houston and the Texas Convention.

PROCEEDINNS OF THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

THE QUESTION OF FORT SUMPTER.

A report was received here, to-day, that the vessel sent to Charleston was not sent to bring away the troops from Fort Sumpter, but contained supplies and reinforcements for Major ANDERSON. The news created quite an excitement, but soon subsided when the report was contradicted. There is evidently no truth in the matter. Up to last evening no orders had been issued. The policy of the Administration is, however, to keep its movements a profound secret until its decisions are executed.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The report that the Administration and the Southern Commissioners have agreed upon an armistice of ten days is of course a simple fabrication. No understanding exists between them, and neither have decided what course to pursue. The Commissioners await the movements of the President. The Cabinet to-day discussed the subject of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, after agreeing upon a long list of nominations.

NO NEW LOAN NEGOTIATING.

The statements afloat in New-York to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in secretly negotiating a new loan, or corresponding with anybody whatever with a view to such negotiation, are all without foundation. This you may rely upon with the utmost confidence. If Mr. CHASE ever should have occasion to correspond with private parties relative to matters of finance, the public may be assured that it will be with gentlemen of high character, who will not go upon the street corners and trumpet the fact. I learn from reliable New-York sources that certain parties in your City profess to be in correspondence with the Treasury Department upon the subject of a loan; but upon inquiry at the proper quarter, I have ascertained that neither the Secretary, nor anybody authorized by him, has addressed said parties on any subject whatever. These stories evidently cover some stock-jobbing rascality, and the public should beware of them.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following additional nominations have been sent to the Senate:

JAMES H. ANDERSON, Consul to Hamburg.

JOHN T. EDGAR, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas.

CORNELIUS F. BUCK, United States Marshal Northern District of Indiana.

D. G. ROSE, Marshal of the Southern District of Indiana.

WM. F. GURLEY, United States District-Attorney of Iowa.

GEO. A. NOURSE, United States District-Attorney of Minnesota.

ALEX. A. SAND, Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio.

H. M. FOX, United States Marshal of Iowa.

WM. S. PENNINGTON, son of Ex-Speaker PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

WM. L. DAYTON, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris.

CHAS. L. WILSON, of the *Journal*, Chicago, Ill., Secretary of Legation at London.

JOHN HANNA, United States District-Attorney of Indiana.

F. SPAULDING, Collector at Niagara, N. Y.

S. H. ALBAN has been appointed Register of the Land-office, at St. Croix, Minnesota, and A. WIGGIN Receiver of the Public Moneys at the same place.

H. H. MOODY has been appointed Receiver at Little Rock, Arkansas.

A number of additional Land-office nominations have been sent in, which have not yet transpired.

The Indian Agents nominated are, L. C. WATER, to the Chippewas; THOS. J. GALBRAITH, to the Sioux; J. BEERBANK, Kiowas. L. B. WEBB has also been nominated as Agent for some tribe, probably the Ojibways.

There was some opposition in secret session to the nomination of Mr. HOWE for Collector at Key West, but he was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 7.

Many nominations for promotion in the Army have also been sent to the Senate to-day.

The nomination of Mr. CROSBY, as Minister to Guatemala, which had been withheld at the request of Senator BAKER, was reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will doubtless be confirmed to-morrow.

The nomination of THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, by some hocus pocus got into the Committee on Commerce, whence it was reported to-day and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

This nomination was made on the recommendation of Senator BAKER, but since it was sent in strong objections have been made of a character which will cause either its withdrawal or rejection.

The Senate's action yesterday, in unanimously confirming Mr. SANDFORD's nomination, without reference to the Committee, is the best answer that could be given to the flings at him in which some correspondents have persistently indulged.

JAMES A. DIX, of the Boston *Journal*, is settled upon for Consul to Honolulu.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The Postmasters nominated are:

JOHN J. CORCORAN, Lancaster, Penn.

GEO. F. STEVENS, Oberlin, Ohio.

H. F. PRICE, Columbia, Penn.

EDW. C. DAVID, Dubuque, Iowa.

J. F. ABRAHAM, Burlington, Iowa.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Wheeling, Va.

L. B. TODD, Lexington, Ky.

The Senate has confirmed all the nominations sent in on Tuesday.

Gen. WEBB's nomination at Constantinople was confirmed, after some opposition by Yeas, 26; Nays, 17. The General affects to consider this appointment a downright insult. It is one which many good men would rejoice to pocket. Mr. WEBB declines most positively, but may think better of it, as he has now been confirmed. Of course the figures show that some Republicans voted against him. His coveted place is the Naval Office at New-York.

Many Senators insist upon adjourning by the middle of next week. And, if not ready by that time it is exceedingly doubtful if there will be a quorum to transact business.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York City office expectants are still on the anxious seat, and nothing seems yet doing to settle the vexed question. There seems to be no doubt, however, that HIRAM BARNEY will be Collector. Messrs. BLATCHFORD and GRINNELL are here working for SIMEON DRAPER for Naval Officer.

The *Herald's* statement that Mr. SEWARD and the New-York Senators have been consulting for a partition of the New-York appointments, is unfounded.

Col. BUTTON, of Vermont, is indorsed by nearly all the Governors and Senators, and many of the Representatives of the New-England States for Special Mail Agent for New-England. He is a shrewd, able, discreet gentleman, and will probably succeed.

Mr. HOLBROOK, the Post-office agent at large, is to be retained, on account of his valuable services and great ability. The Department not only does this from necessity, but with pleasure.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

The failure to evacuate Fort Sumpter yesterday, as anticipated, is attributed, in Administration circles, to technical reasons merely. It is now said the evacuation will take place immediately.

The Senate will not probably adjourn before the middle of next week. Mr. BAYARD has occupied several hours for two days, and will conclude his remarks to-morrow. Mr. DOUGLAS intends to reply to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's late speech. Senators MASON and HUNTER have left for their homes.

A statement that no reinforcements have been sent South and that no orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens, is considered reliable.

Gen. LANE left Washington to-day for New-York to take passage for the Pacific.

Dr. CALLOWAY has been reappointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Paducah, Ky.

Mr. SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the War Department.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

THOS. G. SALTER, of New-Hampshire, Chaplain in the Navy.

WM. H. CARTER, of Ohio, Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

CORNELIUS F. BUCK, Marshal for Minnesota.

JOHN LOCKWOOD, Postmaster at Milwaukee.

ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, Commissioner, under the Convention with New-Granada, for a settlement of the claims of American citizens against that Republic.

CHAS. W. DAVIS, of Maryland, Secretary to the Commissioner.

CALVIN HUSON, of New-York, Commissioner under the Convention with Costa Rica for a similar purpose.

BENJ. O. FARRAR, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

CHAS. HOWE, Collector at Key West.

DAVID M. CHAPIN, Collector of Customs at Oswegatchie, N. Y.

SAMUEL LONG, Consul at Lahaina.

The President has nominated:

CHAS. L. WILSON, of Illinois, as Secretary of Legation at London.

WM. S. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

JOHN F. EDGAR, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas.

JOHN HANNA, United States District Attorney for Indiana.

FRANKLIN SPAULDING, Collector of Customs at Niagara.

The New-York City appointments are under consideration. A large number of applicants, therefore, are in Washington.

FRANCIS MARCOE has been removed from an important clerkship in the State Department, and R. S. CHILTON promoted to the vacancy.

J. S. SMITH, of New-York, has been appointed to supply the post vacated by the latter.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday, contains a long and able review of the progress of the movement, which has culminated in the formation of the Southern Confederacy, which it concludes with the following statement of what it conceives to be the true policy of the Administration with regard to the questions now to be decided:

"Having thus referred to the recent history and existing state of the country, as resulting from a partial dismemberment of the Union, and from the spirit of disaffection which still subsists in a portion of the States adhering to their Federal allegiance, it remains for us next to consider the policy which, in our judgment, the Administration should pursue in dealing with the exceptional questions forced upon our consideration by the civil revolution that has taken place.

Our readers do not need to be informed that we are entirely opposed to anything like "coercion," in order to retain the people of the seceding States within the orbit of the Union. We do not believe in any right of secession, but just as little do we believe in the doctrine of "coercion" as a remedy for the evils created by the exercise of that assumed right. According to the theory of our civil system, the several States, if not voluntarily true to their Federal obligations, may commit wrongs against the Federal Government, even while nominally within the Union, against which that Government could not take up arms without precipitating a total change of political relations. It cannot be denied that our Government, in its very genius, is essentially a Government of consent, depending for its orderly and harmonious working on the support it finds in the hearts of the people. Local insurrections, or even general popular insubordination extending throughout a single State, as in the case of the "Dorr rebellion" in Rhode Island, may be put down by the strong hand of the civil power. But in the present instance the problem presented for solution involves elements of difficulty and danger which are much more wide-spread in their prevalence, and which are much more deeply seated in the body politic. In seven States of the Union the Federal authority has been entirely abolished. The civil machinery essential to the execution of the laws has passed into the hands of men who no longer recognize that authority. The States renouncing their Federal allegiance have had erected over them a Confederate Government which, in their name, assumes to exercise the functions formerly devolved on the Government of the United States.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that the theoretical obligation imposed on the President of the United States to execute the laws equally in Georgia and New York must, in practice, be modulated according to the altered circumstances of the case presented by the former. As nobody in the Government or out of it proposes to institute a "coercive policy" for the "subjugation" of the seceding States, it remains to say that the only points of possible contact and hostility relate to the collection of the revenues and the occupation of the public property of the United States; which property, situate within the seceding States and still in our possession, is now reduced, or soon will be reduced, to the single fort of Pickens, on the coast of Florida.

With regard to the collection of the revenues by the United States on all goods imported into the seceding States, we have to say that, even if politic, it is, by the methods prescribed in the existing laws of the land rendered impracticable. As has been well said, the President, who is sworn to enforce the law, must himself obey the law; and he can collect the revenue only at the places and in the manner prescribed by existing acts of Congress. The ports of entry are established by Congress; the President has no power to abolish them, or to transfer the place of collecting the duties. The only alternative open to adoption, under present circumstances, would seem to be to establish the custom-house on board a Government vessel; but it does not appear that the Executive has power to do this without special authorization by Congress. In 1833, when the collection of the Federal revenue was likely to be resisted in South Carolina, President JACKSON advised that an act should be passed authorizing the President to alter or abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and establish the Custom-house at some secure place within a port or harbor, with various other modifications of the then existing laws. An act was passed in compliance with this recommendation, but its operation was limited to the close of the next session of Congress.

Mr. LINCOLN has no more power now than President JACKSON had previous to the passage of "the Force act;" and if the Executive needed to be clothed with additional authority then, it would seem to be even more necessary under existing circumstances. Considered, therefore, purely as a question of power, we do not perceive that President LINCOLN has any authority to collect the revenues in the seceding States, otherwise than in the way provided by the ordinary laws, which, as is known, are wholly inadequate for the purpose, since in those States the Federal Government is wholly without agents to administer or enforce the laws. It is plain, then, that without additional legislation the revenues cannot be collected at Charleston, Mobile or New-Orleans. And, considering the question as one of policy, we are frank to avow our opposition to any attempt, on the part of the Federal Government, to supply this defect by further legislation at the hands of Congress, which, we have seen it intimated in some of our cotemporaries, may possibly be summoned by the President for this purpose in extraordinary session. To collect the revenues on vessels-of-war, stationed off all the ports of the seceding States, even if practicable, would, to use a homely phrase, be found "to cost more than it came to," and would not fail to bring about hostilities between the two Governments, the end of which no man can foresee.

We all know that there are peculiar reasons for State policy which make the preservation of the public peace more incumbent on our Government than on that of the seceding States—more incumbent, we mean, in point of expediency, for in point of moral duty, the obligation is equally binding on both. The seceding States see, or fancy they see, in the outbreak of hostilities between them and the Federal Government, a sure means of winning to their number the Border Slaveholding States. And it is the part of sound policy and of wise strategy on the Federal Government to avoid all possible occasions of offence, as far as may be compatible with the national safety, which, in the present attitude of our civil relations, can better be subserved by conciliation and forbearance than by the summary processes of Executive rigor.

And, as in the case of the public revenues, so also in the case of the public property seized by the seceding States, we entirely disapprove the policy of attempting its re-capture and occupation by military force. The wrong committed by such seizure would not be remedied by such a proceeding, or the remedy might prove worse than the wrong.

In regard to the retention of the forts occupied by the United States, that is a question which is now brought down to the simple point of holding or abandoning Fort Pickens, for we assume that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated at an early day, and Forts Jefferson, at Tortugas, and Taylor, at Key West, lying far out at sea, and being obviously of national importance, are not included in the number of the posts which the State of Florida is entitled to claim, on the ground of any necessity for her local defence. Forts Jefferson and Taylor were built with paramount reference to the commerce of the United States, and should remain in the hands of the Government which built them in the interest of its commerce. The Key West naval coal dépôt and wharf, the Marine Hospital, the army barracks, the Admiralty courts and wrecking organization, and the series of lighthouses—Loggerhead, Tortugas, Key West, Sand Key, Sombrero, Carysfort, Cape Florida, Jupiter and Cape Canaveral—will not, we take it for granted, be abandoned to the State which has least interest in them and least capacity to hold and maintain them. Let Florida have Fort Clinch to guard the approaches to Fernandina; let her have the Pensacola Navy-yard and the triple fortifications there; let her have what concerns only local interests; but the commercial United States cannot be justly called to surrender to uncommercial Florida what belongs to and concerns only the commerce of the nation

From first to last as an intelligent writer has already said in our columns, all the appropriations made for the works at Key West and Tortugas have been asked officially, and by their advocates in Congress, on the express ground of their national importance, and not at all because of any local value. The Florida Senators and Representatives are for ever estopped from claiming them as local, by oft-recorded assertions of their nationality as the sole reason for appropriations in their behalf. Key West and the whole line of reefs and keys have only a commercial and naval significance. They are widely separate from the Florida main land in geography, interests, and vocations. They should be considered and occupied as national, not local.

The question of military posts in dispute between the Government of the United States and of the "Confederate States" being thus narrowed down to the retention of Fort Pickens by the former, or its occupation by the latter, it seems to us that the matter in controversy is so small that either Government may waive its claim with entire propriety, and that in no event can it be made the occasion of hostilities. While it might be entirely prudent for our Government to withdraw the garrison now holding it, and while this is the step which, under all the circumstances, we would advise, yet we are free to say that should the Government of the Confederate States initiate hostile proceedings for the summary capture of this single Federal post, it would indicate an alacrity for war such as would do discredit to its repute for humanity throughout the civilized world. For what, at present, is the admitted character of that Government? The provisional creation of a body of men, appointed by State Conventions whose members were elected without the least reference to the formation of any Federative Government, whether Provisional or Permanent, it has no sufficiently ascertained basis in the popular will to insure for its edicts an unquestioning and immediate assent at the hands of other Governments, whose popular legitimacy admits of no question. If, then, while advising forbearance on both sides, we would have the Federal Government take preëminence in the way of conciliation, it is because by so doing it can best defeat the ulterior purposes which might be subserved by a different policy.

In view of the difficulties which surround an adjustment of the questions raised by the dismemberment of the Union, we have come to the conclusion that no authority less final and comprehensive than a General Convention of the States still remaining loyal to their Federal allegiance, can be successfully invoked in the premises. We take it for granted that if the separation of the seceded States is to be permanent, the questions now outstanding between them and the Federal Government are to be settled in some authoritative manner, and we know of no way in which this can be done so appropriately and effectively as by the arbitration of a National Conference. It would be the duty of such Convention to revise the Constitution of the United States, and this might be done in such a way as to bring about a reconstruction of the Union; or, if this should be found impracticable, provision might be made for contracting the limits of the Union so as to comprise only the States acceding to the project of a Constitution submitted as the fruits of its labors. In the propositions of the late Peace Conference we have already the basis of constitutional amendments, which, in substance if not in form might be taken as the general rallying cry of conservative men in proceeding to the election of delegates to such Convention from all the States. The work of the Peace Conference, so far from falling to the ground, might thus be made the means of assuring the return of a majority of the delegates committed to its general principles, and thus the proceedings of the National Convention would be restrained within just limits, without diverging into the contrarieties of opinion springing from the predominance of sectional antagonisms over the spirit of concession and compromise.

As no one proposes the subjugation of the seceded States, it follows that the adjustment of their relations to the Federal Government can be arranged only by their voluntary return to the Union or by the definite recognition of their independence out of it. As soon as it shall be made apparent that the people of the seceded States desire a permanent separation from their former confederates, it would seem to be the part of wisdom and sound policy for the people of the United States to acquiesce in that desire. Nothing can be gained in the interest of peace or dignity, or good neighborhood or reciprocal trade, by a *persistent* refusal to ascertain and fix disputed relations which must be adjusted in the end, and which can be more satisfactorily adjusted by negotiations before war than by negotiations after war.

And this leads us to remark that the people of the loyal States have an interest in the adjustment of this question at an early day, so soon as it should be satisfactorily ascertained (if it should be so ascertained) that the secession of the Confederate States is definitive; for, in the interval, a vacancy exists in the representation of the seceding States in Congress, but as the new apportionment of Federal representation, consequent on the late census, proceeds on the assumption that these States still form a part of the Union, it follows that the people of the adhering States are, *pro tanto*, deprived of the additional representation they would receive, in case the ratio of representation should be fixed with exclusive reference to the population which acknowledges fealty to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

There is also another consideration which pleads strongly in favor of adjusting this question according to the accomplished facts of our political situation, as soon as all the indications shall infallibly point to a permanent dissolution of the Union. We allude to the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. One such, having been proposed by Congress at its late session, is already pending before the several States, and if a National Convention is called others will be submitted. By the terms of the Constitution it is required that such amendments shall be ratified by three-fourths of all the States. The secession of seven States has reduced to twenty-seven the number of States still adhering to the Constitution, and if the former are to be regarded, in spite of their alleged secession, as integral members of the Union, it will be in the power of any two States to defeat the ratification of amendments to the Constitution; for the ratification of twenty-six out of the thirty-four States will be necessary to procure the requisite majority of three fourths. In the presence of such facts it is obvious that there is a point beyond which it would be absurd to push the exactions of theory in opposition to the dictates of political prudence.

If, then, the developments of the ensuing year shall leave no doubt respecting the determination of the people in the seceded States to maintain their present attitude towards the United States, we shall advocate the policy of their recognition by our Government; and this, among other questions, might be referred to the arbitrament of a National Convention, which would be called to make arrangements with especial reference to this matter. In the meantime, and equally in behalf of both Governments, we shall not cease to inculcate the duty of patience and the arts of peace.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD resumed his remarks in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. He discussed the causes which led to the withdrawal of seven States from the Union. Among these was the formation and triumph of a sectional party, recognizing the equality of all men, without regard to race, and hostile to the institution of Slavery. The ultimate purpose was to extinguish it by the indirect action of the Federal Government. This was the fundamental idea which underlies that party. He then, at length, argued the right of property in slaves and the duty of protecting it. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to go into Executive session, which prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

LATER REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

Galveston advices of the 20th, report that the Convention had passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Governor's chair, and that the Secretary of State account for his refusal to appear before the Convention, as did the other State officers, upon due notification, to take the oath of allegiance.

Lieut.-Gov. CLARK was to assume the functions of Governor at once, and the Secretary of State was to be called on to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th. It was not known what Gov. HOUSTON will do.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The State Convention, to-day, after a lively debate, ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 100 Ayes to 7 Nays.

SEIZURE OF A SUPPLY VESSEL.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 21.

The sloop *Isabella*, laden with provisions for the United States fleet, was seized off Pensacola last night.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 21.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. HOLCOMBE concluded his speech amid applause.

The Chair ordered the galleries to be cleared, but revoked the order at the solicitations of members, many of them having participated in the applause.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Augusta, replied in a strong Union speech.

Mr. CARLILE offered his substitute for the report, being the Peace Conference measures. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BOYD, of Bottetourt, also offered a substitute for the first section. Referred.

A Secession Caucus was held last night, but no definite action taken.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the first of April.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 21.

The State Convention yesterday adopted the third resolution by Ayes, 88; Noes, 4.

Mr. GAMBLE offered a substitute to the fourth resolution, slightly altering the resolution. It was adopted by Ayes, 77; Noes, 9.

The fifth resolution, relating to "Coercion," was then taken up.

Mr. DONNELL then offered a substitute, that it is necessary for the preservation of peace that the President withdraw the military forces from the seceded States, and abstain from the collection of the revenues.

Mr. HALL offered an amendment to the effect that the Committee is not sufficiently acquainted with the position of the Federal troops in the South to make such a request, but earnestly entreating the Federal Government to abstain from any act calculated to bring about a collision.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD offered a substitute to the amendment—"that it is the opinion of this Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the country from civil war, and to restore fraternal feelings, would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from such forts within the seceded States where there is danger of a hostile collison, and we recommend that policy"—which was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed by a vote of 89 to 6.

The sixth resolution, providing for the adjournment of the Convention to December, was adopted.

Several amendments were offered to the seventh resolution, pending which the Convention adjourned.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, March 20.

Advices have been received here that the Arkansas State Convention adjourned to-day, after passing a Secession Ordinance and coöperation resolutions. They are to be submitted to the vote of the people. A conciliatory spirit was manifested by both parties.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, from Charleston, arrived to-day with a full cargo, including 1,744 bales of cotton. Her passengers report that city as wearing a military aspect, and palmetto flags waving in all directions. The floating battery excites ridicule, and the Charlestonians call it a "Slaughter-pen"

A thick snow-storm commenced here at noon.

ANOTHER WAR-VESSEL AT PENSACOLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The U. S. steamer *Powhatan* arrived off Pensacola on the 16th, from Vera Cruz, making the fifth war-vessel stationed there.

[This report must be an error, and some other vessel arrived instead of the *Powhatan*.]

MR. SHERMAN U. S. SENATOR.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, March 21.

Mr. SHERMAN was nominated at Columbus, last night, as United States Senator on the 79th ballot, which stood; SHERMAN, 43; DENNISON, 23; SCHENCK, 10.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention has passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The new Adjutant-General of the Army has taken charge of his duties at Washington. Col. LORENZO THOMAS is one of the ablest officers in the service; and his administrative talents have been for a long time appreciated by Gen. SCOTT, who has embraced the first opportunity to exalt him to one of the first positions at his disposal. The Adjutant received his first commission in 1823, since which time he has distinguished himself in every branch of an officer's duty. He presided at the head-quarters of the Army in this City for some years, and has left many warm admirers to regret his departure.

The Court-martial on Com. ARMSTRONG has nearly finished its business. It is said that the testimony of witnesses has not been so strong against him as was supposed. The Court's decision, and the President's ratification or disapproval of it, will be published next week.

As yet no movement has been set on foot, in the Navy or out of it, to do anything for the wives and depending friends of the officers and crew who are supposed to have been lost in the ill fated U. S. ship *Levant*. There is hardly any reason to hope that she still floats; and three hundred citizens, who perished performing their duty, leave families behind, that have some claim on their country. In England and France, the immediate relatives of all soldiers and sailors lost in war or by accident receive consolatory testimonials, and often pensions, from the Governments.

A most important piece of military diplomacy has very unexpectedly arisen for solution by the new authorities of the War Department. The secession of Texas leaves nearly three thousand men at the disposal of Mr. CAMERON. Whether Gen. TWIGGS' treason has demoralized the forces late in his command, or not, amounts to nothing in this connection. Congress appropriated funds to pay all the regiments, at their full strength, and they will be raised to the regular figure. Where will all these soldiers be stationed? is now a mooted question in Army circles. It is said they will be kept in Eastern cities.

To-day the ship's company of the U. S. steamship *Powhatan* commenced to get liberty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

NEW-YORK FEDERAL OFFICERS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE —UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The business in the United States District-Attorney's office continues to be performed by Judge ROOSEVELT, and his assistant, Mr. HENRY, Messrs. ANDREWS and MACOMBER attending more particularly to the details, which require the drawing of papers, conducting examinations, attending to the records, &c., until they are relieved by the new appointees. Their chief, Judge ROOSEVELT, having resigned, the business of the office, it may well be imagined, in the state of suspense which exists, is by no means in a satisfactory condition. From a sense of courtesy, or of duty to the Government, they continue, however, like dutiful soldiers, at their post, until regularly relieved. Meantime, all the supplies of the office, such as fuel, stationery, &c., have been exhausted, and have to be replenished from the private purse of the District-Attorney.

In the Marshal's office nothing can exceed the woebegone appearance of affairs generally. The sunny countenance of Deputy THOMPSON is no more seen at his old familiar desk. Capt. RYNDERS spends but little time in the place, and then he keeps himself concealed from the vulgar gaze in his private office, or spends his time investigating the late flight of the slave captain. The half-dozen deputies—the faithful body-guard of the Captain—saunter about the room, stand sentry at the Chambers-street doorway, or during stormy weather, like that of yesterday, toast their shins around the stove. A state of suspense, generally, seems to pervade all things about the Marshal's office. They seem loth to go, and yet they say to the new *régime*, like *Mose* in the play, "If yer comin, why don't yer come along?"—"fill our places and let us go." Capt. RYNDERS is emphatically "down" on all present incumbents who manifest the slightest disposition to hold over, and he denounces them as "lick-spittles," "knaves," "skunks," and "toadies"—winding up with a fervent, but not pious ejaculation, that Mr. LINCOLN "will cut every one of their d—d heads off in less than twenty-four hours."

At the Custom-house, affairs move on with their accustomed regularity, and a casual observer would hardly detect the wide-spread anxiety which, it is said prevails, to know each one his fate, upon the coming of the new Collector. With the hope of being able still to make themselves useful, and, if possible, indispensable to the Government, some evince new zeal in their vocations, and all the little arts which suggest themselves are put in requisition to bring their individual cases to the favorable notice of the new *régime*. There are many of the clerks in the different departments who have held their positions through the last four or five Democratic Administrations. These, in most cases, are men advanced in years, and have been retained as well for their intelligent and strict attention to duty, as for their gentlemanly qualities and polite bearing towards those with whom they have had business to transact. The persons who have had the principal charge of the inspector's department, who have done the main portion of boarding foreign vessels and steamers, are Messrs. ISAACS, BROWN and ARCHER, who, it is said, have thoroughly studied the smugglers, and have a more extensive acquaintance with those who travel to and from Europe for the purpose, than any other portion of the force. The amounts detected and seized by these officers in the act of being surreptitiously introduced, in the shape of diamonds, watches, jewelry, laces and other valuables, non-bulky articles, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A VIRGINIAN BEATEN BY HIS OWN SLAVE.—The Petersburgh *Express* of the 19th gives the following particulars of a savage assault made upon Mr. F. MALLORY SUTHERLAND, of Mulberry Inn, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on Friday last, by one of his own servants:

"Mr. SUTHERLAND was out on his plantation superintending the clearing of a patch of new ground, and directed NED, a robust fellow, to lift a log to a pile of burning brush. The negro replied that he would not do it, which Mr. SUTHERLAND interpreted to mean that the negro did not feel able to lift the log, and stooped to do so himself. While stooping, NED seized a big stick, and striking his master a powerful blow over the back, felled him to the earth. He then repeated his blows until the stick was broken in many pieces, and Mr. SUTHERLAND lay apparently lifeless. Thinking he had accomplished his purpose, he started off, and had proceeded about fifty yards when he saw his master attempt to rise. Seizing another stick, he returned, and striking Mr. SUTHERLAND another severe blow across the face, mashed his nose flat to the face, and then continued to beat him across the arms, breast and legs, until the flesh was pummeled to the consistency of jelly. Some small negroes were present when the beating commenced, but they were mere children, and dreaded the ferocity of NED as though he had been a tiger, and were therefore prevented from offering assistance. As soon as they could get to the house the intelligence was communicated to some of the neighbors, and all turned out *en masse* to hunt up the fiend, some three or four going to the assistance of Mr SUTHERLAND, and conveying him to his residence. Upon reaching the house he manifested indications of returning consciousness, and at last accounts, Sunday, was alive, though in a very precarious condition.

The search of the neighbors for NED proved unavailing, but the account of the outrage reached this city, and on Sunday night Mr. GEORGE ALSOP, who knew the scoundrel, succeeded in arresting him at the dépôt of the South-Side Railroad in this city, and lodged him in jail. He will be transferred to the County of Dinwiddie for trial.

FROM KEY WEST.—A letter dated at Key West, March, 12, says:

The Coast Survey schooners *Agassiz* and *Bailey* have arrived at Fort Jefferson. They are to leave soon for the North.

Major TOWERS, of the U. S. Engineers, and Lieut. GILMAN, of Fort Pickens fame, arrived from Havana on the 5th inst., and left in the transport schooner *Tortugas*, for Fort Jefferson on the 9th.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Appleton*, Lieut. RANDOLPH, sailed for Havana on the 4th inst., with Capt. W. F. SMITH, U. S. Topographical Engineers, as passenger.

The U. S. steamer *Florida*, Lieut. PICKERING, U. S. N., Commander, sailed on the 4th for Havana, with Judge DOUGLAS as passenger. Both vessels are now due at this port.

The garrison at Fort Taylor remains as last reported—in good health and spirits. They are looking for reinforcements by the *Daniel Webster* from Texas. The steamer from New-York and Fortress Monroe, with the armaments of Fort Taylor and Jefferson, is now over due.

There are no vessels of war at the present moment stationed at Key West. The city is perfectly quiet, and the people seem disposed to calmly await the *dénouement* of events. The Federal authorities holding the fortifications will have undisputed sway.

STREET RAILWAYS.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.

Comparative Advantages of the Various Styles of Rail.

CONSULTING THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

Now that something definite is likely to be done by our Legislature about City railway charters, it becomes extremely important for the public to demand such legal provisions as will preserve the ordinary convenience of street traffic and protect miscellaneous vehicles from unusual and unnecessary wear and tear and delay. However imperative may be the demand for more cars and better appointments—improvements which can be at any time introduced—the laying of a track which will not infringe upon the rights of every owner of a private vehicle, nor impair the original convenience of the highway, is evidently of primary importance. Mistakes in this direction are not likely to be corrected at all.

To the general public a city railway is simply a city railway, just as iron is iron, and a steam-engine a steam-engine; all species of a given genus are identical, and the results have been akin to what we might expect by calling all promissory notes equal in value, irrespective of the signature. Now the time has come to reform all this. Any one who will spend a few hours in examining the subject, must conclude that a certain kind of railway will spoil a street for all other traffic, while another kind will not obstruct it perceptibly;—that the requirements of the road in suburban districts and in principal thoroughfares are essentially different; and that a system of track which would greatly facilitate wheel-locomotion of every kind in one place, would be little else in its results than a shifting dam across the street, in another place. Let any one attempt to drive in a zig-zag course through the Bowery or Fourth-avenue, constantly crossing and recrossing the rails, as he would have to do in dodging the mingled flood of up and down traffic in Broadway—a couple of hundreds of dollars will pay for the repairs; it is easily done—and then let him imagine every carriage, truck, omnibus, express-wagon and other known vehicle performing the same feat by the year, on the same kind of rail in Broadway! If we are to have no provision as to the *kind of rail* to be put down in our principal street, we are in great danger of positively obstructing, rather than relieving it; and of all urban calamities of which our citizens stand in hourly dread, this would be the most intolerable.

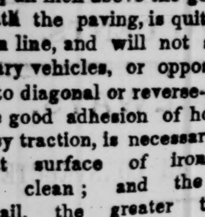
And if railway projectors would remember that the very provisions which insure public convenience, are nearly identical with those which promote the permanence and economy of these works, there could be no reasonable opposition to legal specifications; to charter simply *a* railway is to leave all concerned to the mercy of persons who have a particular interest in driving off traffic, and smashing other people's wheels and axles.

The history of street railways has been long enough to establish certain definite conclusions as to their adaptation, convenience, and economy. We purpose to mention and illustrate some of the more vital matters involved,—briefly, but with sufficient clearness to let the public understand that allowing such railway tracks as we now have, to be laid in Broadway, for instance, is a willful neglect of the people's interests on the part of our legislators.

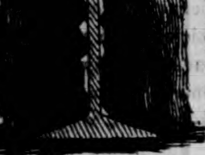
While the chief object of using rails or trams in the streets is to decrease the cost of transportation, by decreasing the rolling resistance to the wheels of vehicles, the conditions of traffic in different localities are not, as we have before observed, identical. The traffic of crowded streets is to a great extent cross and diagonal instead of parallel to the streets, because each corner, if not each door, of such a street as lower Broadway, for instance, is a stopping-place for one or more of the throng of goods and passenger vehicles, to pass or overhaul which all the rest have to turn out, while all vehicles must continually dodge each other and the cross-traffic coming in from the side streets. One in riding down Broadway during the busiest part of the day, on the top of an omnibus, will notice that this and other vehicles rarely run for any distance parallel to the curb-stone; the wheel tracks describe an endless succession of reverse-curves; nor could this be otherwise without serious and perpetual delays. Were all the vehicles compelled to proceed in straight lines, and to stop for every obstruction rather than to dodge it, each stoppage of an omnibus or carriage, and each cart entering from a side street, would dam up the thoroughfare for half a mile. In fact, getting through such crowded avenues at all, is a question of skillful dodging—the result of long practice—upon the part of men and horses. Teams must learn rather to flow more like liquids than to project themselves like solids, or all comes to a standstill.

Any considerable obstruction, therefore, to this never-ceasing diagonal and reverse-curve traffic, simply spoils the street for any vehicles except the railway cars. Now a rail with a deep groove, or any deep groove by the side of the rail or elsewhere, catches the wheels of all vehicles that do not cross it nearly at right angles, and not only strains and wrenches these vehicles, but what is worse, *compels them to continue in a straight line*, which at once and entirely upsets the economy of general locomotion, the secret of which is uninterrupted ability to describe *crooked lines*. Nearly all the rails used in this City compel vehicles to cross them at an angle of from 30 to 45 degrees, before the wheels will mount and pass over; even the Philadelphia rails, with only a ¾-inch rise, may be at any time observed to hold the wheels of vehicles as a flange holds a car-wheel, for half a block at a time, because there is not room enough alongside the track to turn off the horses and positively lift the wheel out of the trough. Then imagine the smashing of carriages, truck-loads, and things generally, when every wheel in Broadway should be held in that remorseless straight line, instead of turning to the right or left at the required instant, and within half an inch of the direction aimed at by the driver. And if ¾-inch rise makes so much mischief, what shall we say of 1½ inches—the ordinary rise, or of 3, 5, 8 inch gutters, a plenty of which may be found in our railway tracks? It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the nuisance which might be forced upon us by simply chartering *a* railway in Broadway.

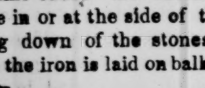
An essential feature of a *city* rail, then, is its smoothness and general level with the paving. The only deviation from absolute flatness required, is a certain rise of the tread of the rail or a certain depression adjacent to it, for the flange of the wheel. To leave 2 inches for depth of flange, as is often done for street cars, is perfectly ridiculous; a 1½ inch flange will hold a 30 ton locomotive on the rails of a sharp curve at 40 miles an hour, the horses of a carriage have to get clear out of the horse-track between the rails, and pull at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees from the line of the track, to get one wheel out of a groove an inch deep—and yet we must have a two-inch gutter to hold on a car-wheel which, upon a straight line, has no tendency to get off! On sharp curves, as at street corners, where a severe pressure is necessary to bring the car round, the plan already in use—a groove holding both sides of the inner flange, and a flat plate for the outer flange to run upon, renders a wheel-flange above ¾ to ½ an inch deep, quite unnecessary. A rise of the tread of the rail, then ½ an inch above the general level of the tram beneath the paving, is quite sufficient to keep the cars in line, and will not seriously interfere with ordinary vehicles, or oppose objectionable resistance to diagonal or reverse-curve traffic.



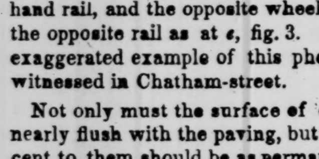
The good adhesion of horses, however, as well as easy traction, is necessary. Horses slip upon a flat surface of iron when it is not quite clean; and the wider the tram or rail, the greater the trouble in this direction. For this reason, and because there is so little straightforward traffic in crowded streets that miscellaneous vehicles could not advantageously use a wide tram-rail to run upon if they had it, such a rail is not best suited to the most busy commercial streets. A narrow rail, furnishing merely a tread for the car-wheel and substantially level with the pavement, as at Fig. 1, (which represents a cross-section of the rail and the pavement,) would interfere in the smallest possible degree with the adhesion of horses and with miscellaneous wheels. The broad bottom flange of this rail answers the purpose of a sleeper. If the head of this rail (Fig. 1) were perpendicular on both sides, like an ordinary locomotive rail, there would be more abrasion of the adjacent stone (B) at a, than at other parts, because all wheels that might strike the side of the rail at a very acute angle would be held in a straight line, and cause excessive wear at this point, so that a deep groove and all its disadvantages would soon follow. The iron projection under a, therefore, would receive all this extraordinary wear, while all parts of the rail touching the pavement would be practically level with it, and ordinary wheels would have no tendency to run on one part of the pavement more than on another.



But the most marked and unfortunate result of this same cause—the catching of wheels in any groove in or at the side of the rail—is the hammering down of the stones adjacent to the rail. When the iron is laid on balks of timber, as at Fig. 2, the paving stones on one side of the timber do not break joints with, or have connection with, those on the other side, and they therefore have less permanence and solidity than the rest of the pavement, where the stones, by breaking joints, wedge and adhere together, and where the weight upon one stone is distributed over a much larger surface of ballast than that due to its own area. The pavement next the sleepers, then, is not only weaker than the rest, but it carries perhaps ten times as much traffic, because the high sides of the rail catch and hold all wheels which attempt to cross them at an acute angle. (See fig. 2.) A groove in the rail itself breaks wheels and axles enough, but a ragged gutter by the side of it, is evidently far worse. This is a notorious fact, especially with regard to busy streets in this City, which have a light paving. Sometimes a line of very (Fig 3.) heavy stones which do not so easily settle, is placed next the rails, as at e, fig. 3. These, however, give a poor foothold to horses. Even then, a grooved rail is the cause of a broken and gullied pavement. Omnibus wheels of a wider gauge than that of the cars, sometimes make two trenches—one wheel running in the groove of the right hand rail, and the opposite wheel running outside the opposite rail as at e, fig. 3. A mournful and exaggerated example of this phenomenon may be witnessed in Chatham-street.



Not only must the surface of city rails then be nearly flush with the paving, but the *paving* adjacent to them should be as permanent and firm as the rails themselves. The plan shown by Fig. 1 cannot, of course, be adopted without some cost and pains, but it is evidently the most durable stone and iron road that can be made. Aside from the absence of perishable wood, the stone paving blocks B C, are fitted to the rail so that any pressure on the one is transferred through the rail to the other; each block has its own bearing on the ballast, and also the bearing of the foot of the rail, and, in addition, the bearing of the opposite block. Again, the rail has its own bearing on the ballast, in addition to which it hangs from the head upon the tops of the blocks and has their bearing also. In short, the rail and the paving being fished together, form a continuous and permanent support. Nothing but the normal wearing out of the stones can injure the track.

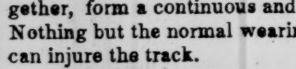


Seaton's rail, Fig. 4, made by the Trenton Iron Co., provides, in an excellent degree, for the permanence of the paving. The adjacent stones have the broad and long bearing of the timber, in addition to their own, and cannot settle. For such a street as Broadway, a tongue like that shown at a, Fig. 1, should probably be rolled upon the side of this rail, under the wheel-flange, for reasons already explained. For principal streets it is desirable to have durable materials; wood is perishable, and its renewal seriously interferes with the traffic. The extra first cost of a little more iron, in such a situation, is amply compensated for by its permanence.

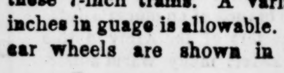
The rail shown at Fig. 1 is evidently the best for such streets as Broadway, in every particular. It does not interfere to an objectionable degree with miscellaneous traffic, nor with the adhesion and firm foothold of horses; it does not subject any part of the pavement to abnormal wear, and it is durable and permanent. Its vertical stiffness, indeed, is more than is required, but its weight could hardly be less, for it must be deep enough to embrace the paving-stones. By employing at the sides of the rail corrugated cast iron trams, which furnish still better adhesion than stone blocks and are as durable as the rail itself, the rail might be more shallow and lighter. The addition of these trams, or plates of cast-iron, would make this track practically perfect. Nothing would be better so long as horse power is used, except a continuous cast-iron pavement, with wrought-iron coping or crown rail for the cars to run upon.

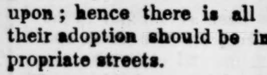
There is evidently no advantage to railway companies in laying a rail which obstructs miscellaneous traffic, for the very process which racks and breaks miscellaneous wheels and axles, loosens and dislocates rails and sleepers.

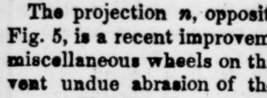
There are, in addition to great thoroughfares, certain through-traffic streets in all cities, in which goods and passenger vehicles have comparatively little local business. Nearly all the vehicles in the street seek and use it to make the shortest time between two points, because there is less interruption from local delays and miscellaneous traffic. Here there are different conditions; vehicles may run in straight lines with advantage, and horses need not be crowded upon the rail, so that its width does not interfere with their foothold. A narrow-headed rail is not at all necessary to the convenience of any traffic; on the contrary, a wide tram-rail (Fig. 5) is of the highest importance to *all* traffic, and largely increases the public convenience, since it gives the advantage of easy traction—the advantage of a railway over a back-country road, or of a plane, hard surface over a cobble-stone pavement—not to the cars alone, but *to every vehicle in the street.* It may be noticed in many of the streets of Philadelphia, where such a rail is used, that everything on wheels enjoys the common advantage of minimum resistance, and that a procession of cars, carts and carriages all moves quietly and rapidly on the same rails, its members no more in each other's way than the parts of a train.



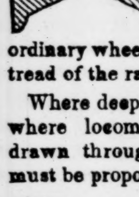
It is of positive advantage to railway companies that miscellaneous traffic should employ their rails, for two reasons: It keeps out of the way, and it can in no manner do the track so little injury as to run square on the top of the rails. Nor must all vehicles be of the same guage to run upon these 7-inch trams. A variation of at least 10 inches in guage is allowable. The position of the car wheels are shown in the sketch, Fig. 6, and all the intermediate space, on the rails is at the public's service. Such rails cost no more than the outrageous patterns now employed, while they give every teamster and citizen a railway to drive upon; hence there is all the more reason why their adoption should be insisted upon in the appropriate streets.

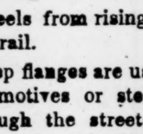






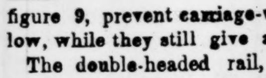
The projection n, opposite the tread of the rail, Fig. 5, is a recent improvement. It tends to keep miscellaneous wheels on the flat tram and to prevent undue abrasion of the adjacent stone pavement. The beveled corner o, of the rail, Fig. 7, is of considerable assistance to vehicles crossing the track at an acute angle. The projection r, Fig. 8, allows a deep flange and still prevents ordinary wheels from rising so far to get over the tread of the rail.





Where deep flanges are used, as they must be where locomotives or steam railway cars are drawn through the streets, the tread of the rail must be proportionately elevated. For such uses, the rail, figure 9, is a great improvement on the old form, shown at figure 3. Where a carriage wheel gets in the trough, (figure 3,) it cannot get out either way without a great strain. But the projections, s, figure 9, prevent carriage-wheels from sinking so low, while they still give ample flange-room.

The double-headed rail, Fig. 10, requires no sleeper, as the base gives it ample support. The paving would be laid flush with the top surfaces of this rail to prevent excessive wear, and would be fitted as in Fig. 1, with the same good results. When the upper head was worn out, the rail would be reversed; thus two rails would be had at the cost of one.



For a locomotive street-rail, that made by the Trenton Iron Company, and shown at Fig. 11, is probably the best in use. Like the Seaton rail, Fig. 4, it supports the paving-stones by its beveled sides; it affords a tram for ordinary vehicles of a certain guage; and the projection u raises any wheel which attempts to get over the high tread w, so that it mounts with comparative ease.

For city streets, where the traffic is mainly *through* instead of local, the rail shown at figure 5, should be generally adopted for horse-cars. Figure 10 is substantially the same, but more expensive and durable. The rail shown at figure 1 would be as unsuitable in these circumstances, as would figures 5, 7 and 8 for Broadway.

The third condition of city rails is in suburban roads where the wide highway affords ample room for miscellaneous traffic. Here, no reasonable railway system can interfere with public convenience. It would, indeed, be well to have a wide tram-way that all vehicles might use; but the obviously fair question for railway companies to ask is, which is the best railway for cars, irrespective of outside traffic? The conditions are exactly those of the steam railway, except first, as to weight of machinery, and second, that cross-sleepers would not allow a good path for horses, and are inadmissible; in fact, the longitudinal system of sleepers, properly arranged, has proved the best for *any* railway. The choice then lies between the Seaton system, (Figure 4,) and what is called the Sandwich system, where a deep rail is bolted between parallel timbers or longitudinal sleepers. TUBAL CAIN.

Health of the City.

During the first nine weeks of the present year ending on the 4th inst., the City Inspector has reported 3,554 deaths in the City. The average for the first five weeks, (January,) was 397 each week;—for the last four weeks, (February,) 392 each week. The returns show a decrease of 856, or 19 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1860.

Of the whole number in nine weeks, 1,864 were males, and 1,690 were females, the males being in excess every week with one exception.

There were 2,388 born in the United States, and 1,166 in foreign countries; but a large portion of those born in this country were the children of foreign parents. During the last three weeks the City Inspector has given us the number of children of foreign parents who have died. The figures already show the origin of a large share of our mortality, and illustrate the importance of the classification according to *parentage*. During the three weeks named the deaths were:

Of American nativity, 826 deaths.
Of American parentage, 607 deaths.
Of foreign nativity, 376 deaths.
Of foreign parentage, 595 deaths.

It is probable that these figures, if continued through the year, will show that more than half of all the deaths in this City are of foreigners and their children. If the City Inspector will carry out this classification so as to show the ages and the number from different diseases, according to parentage, we shall learn much in relation to the causes of mortality in this City.

Of the deaths (3,554) to the present time, 1,814, or 51 in each 100 of the whole number were under 5 years of age. The proportion was more than one per cent. greater in February than in January; but is still less than the proportion for the whole year.

The proportion of deaths in New-York, under 5 years of age, to the whole number during the last five years, has been as follows:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Per cent......	57.97	61.03	57.30	55.12	53.42

The proportion in 1860 was almost precisely the same as in 1855, though less than in any year since. The proportion of deaths under 5 years indicates, to some extent, the sanitary condition of cities, and we may take occasion to illustrate the subject hereafter by showing the proportion of this mortality in several of our cities. It will be found that New-York is by no means the most destructive place for children in this country.

Of the 3,554 deaths during the last nine weeks, 884—nearly one-fourth of all—were from contagious and infectious diseases. The proportion was almost precisely the same in February as in January. The number from several prominent diseases of this class was as follows: croup, 122; diphtheria, 108—an average of 13 each week in January, and 10 each week in Februrry; erysipelas, 25 in nine weeks; fevers, 85; puerperal fever, 39; hooping cough, 31; measles, 40; scarlatina, 276; and small-pox, 92. Scarlatina shows no signs of a decrease, averaging 31 deaths each week in January and February. It will probably continue as fatal as at present until the end of March.

Ninety-two persons died of small-pox, in the first city on this Continent, during the first nine weeks of the year of our Lord 1861, and sixty-five years after a positively certain, and easily-applied preventive was published to the world. It is usually estimated that for each death there exists five cases of unmodified and ten or twelve cases of modified small-pox. According to this, there have been during the last twelve months more than *fourteen hundred* cases of the disease in this City. Were these deaths and this amount of disease necessary? If not, who is responsible?

Among the other prominent causes of death in this City were pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, which numbered 330 victims in nine weeks; consumption, 569; convulsions, 263; diseases of the heart, 61; and apoplexy, 55.

The returns indicate a favorable condition of the public health in New-York, as compared with 1860; but not so favorable as compared with other cities. Notwithstanding the City Inspector in his annual report, protests against any comparison of the Metropolis with other cities, we are decidedly of the opinion that it is not well "to compare ourselves with our ourselves" alone, but that much may be learned by comparison of this City with other cities, however small. We therefore give the following comparisons:

Whole number of deaths in nine weeks, from Jan. 1, 1861—New-York, 3,554; Philadelphia, 2,439; Boston, 633; Providence, 152.

Proportion of deaths in nine weeks, to the population by the census of 1860—New-York, one in 229; Philadelphia, one in 233; Boston, one in 281; Providence one in 333.

Proportion of deaths under 5 years of age to whole number of deaths: New-York, per cent., 51.04; Philadelphia, 46.71; Boston, 41.23; Providence, 40.78.

Proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to whole number of deaths: New-York, per cent., 24.87; Philadelphia, 26.69; Boston, 11.84; Providence, 11.84.

Boston and Providence show a remarkable exemption from zymotic diseases at the present time.

The number of deaths in January and February from several important diseases was as follows:

	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Providence.
Croup..............	122	75	13	4
Consumption........	569	334	119	29
Pneumonia..........	330	218	34	20
Diphtheria.........	108	103	7	2
Fevers.............	85	51	9	2
Measles............	40	9	—	—
Scarlatina.........	276	233	30	4
Small Pox..........	92	132	2	—

The population of these cities, in 1860, was: New-York, 814,277; Philadelphia, 568,034; Boston, 177,902; Providence, 50,677.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Professor's story, *Elsie Venner*, which has so long lent interest to the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is published in two neat volumes by TICKNOR & FIELDS. In giving it to the public in its entirety, the publishers rather forestall the interest of its continuation in their Magazine, and yet we thank them for the work. A serial story has ever been our special detestation. We have a horror of anything published in parts. "To be continued," at the close of a magazine article, always has the effect upon us of "keep out," on a room door—we'd not cross the threshold however inviting the interior might be. It is impossible to keep one's curiosity and interest on the stretch for a month. The manner, too, in which these serial gentlemen oftimes trifle with the feelings of the public is worthy of grave censure. We have known a heroine, after falling over a steep cliff, to be left hanging by her hoops from the inevitable providential tree until four weeks had rolled their weary round. Now, we submit that there is no reason why the reader should be left in suspense for that time, though the lady was. Again, when an officer is on the track of the inevitable villain, and has nearly reached him, it conflicts with our notions of right and wrong to know that the hands of Justice and the officer, are to be arrested for a month. In that interim a thousand things may happen. The author may die, or the reader may. In either event we should be debarred from learning the offender's fate, and the previous time spent in industriously following at his heels would be irretrievably lost. There is only one incomplete work, as an addendum to which the announcement of a continuation finds a welcome and an appropriate place. When a good man's labors are suspended, when the tears have been shed and the sod pressed above his breast, it will then do to write on the tablet at his head,

TO BE CONTINUED.

That, despite its serial publication, thousands have hung upon the horns of the moon and the point of the Professor's pen during the distances of his story, is the best tribute that can be paid to its merit. It would be idle to give the plot and plan, the warp and woof of a work, with whose every thread the public are already so well acquainted, and for this reason we shall not attempt it. To pet and praise Dr. HOLMES is something like standing under a pine and telling the tree that it is graceful and tall. When the Professor intimated his intention of telling a story, we felt certain that it would be a good one. Like the girl who dropped rubies and pearls from her mouth whenever she spoke, HOLMES shakes brilliants from his pen whenever he writes. In this instance, however, he has gone beyond himself. He has produced one of the best American novels, and the best story of New-England life, that it was ever our fortune to read. The ground was not a new one. Dr. HOLMES by no means discovered a new mine; but in working an old one, he has discovered rare stones that others left unturned. He has invested New-England life with a charm and a romance, which no other author, not even HAWTHORNE, has succeeded in giving it.

To advert for a moment to the plot and plan—if plot and plan the Professor's story has—it is a weird fancy, and one which would only have suggested itself to a physician, that the poison infused by a rattlesnake's bite, coursing in a mother's blood, should stamp the unborn child with the nature and characteristics of an ophidian. Yet it seems very possible. But we fear that as the Doctor's orthodoxy in medicine has been questioned by other doctors, so now will his orthodoxy in religion be questioned by divines. A mild fatalism pervades his book. The heroine's faults and follies are all set down to the score of the accident which happened before her birth. The burden of the belief inculcated is, that a man with a crooked spine will never be called to account for not walking as erect as other people. And the moral is, that we should extend kindness and forbearance to all our fellows,—that an infant's brain may be warped by the sins or the indiscretions of its parents—that it is as liable to be born with a wrenched mind as with a wrenched foot or a distorted shoulder. And in this view of the case, to follow out the mild precepts of the Professor's religion, we should pity and pray for the erring instead of pronouncing upon them in judgment.

We have spoken of *Elsie Venner* as a novel; perhaps in so terming the work we have committed a catachresis. The stereotyped rules of the novelist are in every instance violated. The hero, Bernard Langdon, is merely a negative character, plays a rather unimportant part, and eventually marries a girl with whom the readers have a very limited acquaintance, instead of marrying Elsie Venner as he was in duty or at least by custom bound to. The Professor knew better what he was about when he christened the bound volume of his fancies his story. A most talented and sensible man is in a colloquial humor, and it pleases him to tell you a tale. The first syllable that drops from his lips arrests your attention, and you have no choice but to listen. And on he talks in a rambling discursive way. The story has unity, without seeming to have been *strung* together for a manifest purpose. A moral looms dimly in the distance, but your guide does not fix his reins and head for it as pertinaciously as an omnibus would rumble and blunder with you from Grace Church to Trinity—on the contrary, he leads you to it by a clue as certain and yet as delicate as the one spun by Ariadne. Nor does he whirl you over a beaten path; instead thereof, he takes your arm, and together you saunter through pleasant lanes and byeways; your companion talks the while, and his talk is a mosaic of social wisdom and the purest wit. The consequence is that you follow him untiredly to the end, wondering that a wise man can be so witty—that so witty a man, in the course of a continued conversation, does not turn out a bore.

PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN and MASON publish yet another grammar of the English language, prepared by SIMON KERL, A. M. Every one who produces a book claims that something of the kind was imperatively demanded; and in spite of the multitude of grammars already in existence, Mr. KERL seems to think that a want yet existed, that the consummation "so devoutly to be wished for" had not yet been accomplished. Granting that each school-book published during the past ten years has been an improvement on its predecessor, and perfection at the present period cannot be very far distant. Parents regard these successive developments with a feeling approaching to horror, since a new set of books has to be purchased with each term. "Standards" change oftener than the seasons.

It would seem that he who contemplated writing a complete and compendious history of the many doctrines which, since the first dawn of Christianity, have been wont to develop themselves for the bewilderment of believers, mapped out for himself a stupendous task, and one which could scarcely be accomplished in a life-time. The work, however, was successfully consummated by Dr. K. R. HAGENBACH, Professor of Theology in the University of Basle, and known to the world by various other contributions to religious literature. His work, first published in Germany in 1841, rapidly ran through four editions, and an English translation, by C. W. BUCH, of Edinburgh, reached a third edition in a comparatively brief term of years. A revision of the Edinburgh translation, with additions from the fourth German edition and other sources, edited by HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., is published by SHELDON & Co. The book will necessarily become the *vade mecum* of Ministers, the hand-book of Theological students. But unless we are very much mistaken it will have a wider range. The shrewd observer of passing events will find much in the volume before us to arrest his attention; the philosopher will find in it food for reflection. The bigot who would bound the belief of coming centuries by the established tenets of to-day, may see in the past progress of religion an augury of its future advancement. In the gradual widening and deepening of the channel through which Christianity has coursed, in the tide-marks it has left on the pages of history, he may find warrant for supposing that the process of expansion and development is still to continue, and that the stream will become clearer and purer to the end. The book is destined, we think, to obtain a fair circulation, though it is not probable that the great generality of readers will strictly confine themselves to such a course of reading.

The fine editions of the American classics, wherewith some of our most eminent publishers are of late favoring the public, receive two additions of late. PUTNAM'S series of IRVING'S works is swelled by the *Biography of Goldsmith*, a most charming story of the life of one of the most delightful writers that ever lived. *Mercedes of Castile* ekes out the fine edition of COOPER'S novels, in course of publication by TOWNSEND & Co. Although one of the poorest novels that ever COOPER wrote, the typography of the present volume, together with the illustrations by DARLEY, are quite equal to the best of the series.

Volume VIth of MILMAN'S *Latin Christianity*, published by SHELDON & Co., is before us. Again we have the history of crusades and conclaves; of quarrels between kingly and papal power; a bull born at Rome is burned in Paris; anon heretics are burned at the stake; and still the epic of emancipation marches on.

PETERSON & BRO., of Philadelphia, publish DICKENS' *Message from the Sea* and the *Uncommercial*. The first-named message has had as wide a circulation through the country as any Presidential one ever issued. Setting aside the improbability of the plot and this marine message is infinitely more amusing and interesting than the ones which periodically reach us from other sources. But of the *Uncommercial Traveler*, very little praise can be said. It has all of DICKENS' faults, his minute mannerisms and prolixities, with but few of his excellencies. It may savor of audacity to characterize anything written by so favorite an author as dull, but if a horror of dullness does not cling to the skirts of the uncommercial traveler, our opinion is not worth the having.

Secession, Coercion and Civil War, the story of 1861, published by the PETERSONS, and written by the Lord knows who, lies before us. We have not read the book, nor do we intend to. A glance through its pages reveals a sea of horror into which we cannot muster the courage to plunge. The story of 1861 is as yet unwritten,—what the record may reveal we know not,—but we hope and trust that it will not be written in the crimson characters wherein our singular and sanguinary author has seen fit to indulge. It may be unfair to judge of a book without reading it, but first impressions are not infrequently correct, and in this instance we are primarily impressed with a conviction that the book is unmitigated twaddle—"only this and nothing more."

THE press of JAMES MILLER projects over the land the shadow of *The Shadowy Land and Other Poems, (Including the Guests of Brazil.)* The credit of the conception of *The Shadowy Land and Other Poems, (Including the Guests of Brazil,)* belongs to the Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, A. M. Not for many a year have we met with a work more eminently stamped by what Mrs. Partington would call the "divine flatness," than the one before us. To Mr. HUNTINGTON belongs the credit of the most ruthless raid upon Parnassus that has been achieved within the century. If any one, since the illustrious author of "Peter Piper picked," &c., gave his work to the public, has achieved a more remarkable line than the following, we are ignorant of the fact:

"Or veils Heaven's King His smile in sombre frowns?"

Such a dainty collection of sibilant sounds is only semi-occasionally showered upon the dull ear of the public. In *The Shadowy Land*, the author attempts an exploration of the realms into whose depths MILTON did erst descend, and whose soil DANTE has trod. What the ultimate fate of his bulky book may be, we know not; but if, in the realms of the Hereafter, there be not a special corner assigned for the reception of all such curiosities as *The Shadowy Land and Other Poems, (Including the Guests of Brazil,)* then is there a lamentable deficiency in the domestic economy of Pandemonium.

RUDD & CARLETON publish a collection of THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S later poetries—the *Poems of a Year*. It is due to Mr. ALDRICH to say that he has, in some respects, improved of late. He swears less than formerly; we do not, in the present volume, find the "sweet Christs," "oh! Gods," and such like expletives, which were scattered through his earlier works as plentifully as blackberries in a June hedge. This forbearance is commendable. We recognize our other acquaintances, however—the arbutus-blooms, the roses, the daisies, and other beauties which "toil not, neither do they spin;" we stumble over the same precious stones, amethysts, opals and rubies; our orientalisms are all there; we meet the "dainty darlings" as of old, but, wonderful to relate, Maud is absent. There is one peculiarity about Mr. ALDRICH'S poetry. His last poem invariably indexes the author he has last read. We by no means intend to accuse Mr. ALDRICH of plagiarism, but he has a very reflective mind. Several poets of repute, who sung sweet songs a century or two ago, would have very much modified their melodies had they supposed that Mr. ALDRICH intended to make use of the same similes and expressions at a later day.

The *Miscellaneous Sermons, Essays, and Addresses*, of Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., edited by his son, are published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. The book is prefaced by an interesting memoir of the author.

Prayer for Colleges, by Rev. W. S. TYLER, D. D., is published by the American Tract Society. We trust that the edition is a large one, and that it will find a favorable reception. From the same Society we have volume first of a general series of tracts, bound in very neat form. We are also under obligations to the excellent Society for a package or two of tracts intended for general distribution. Those put up in letter-form will be found admirably adapted, by the economically disposed, as answers to applications for material aid.

The *Hand-book for Active Service*, containing practical instructions in campaign duties, by EGBERT L. VIELE, and published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, is a most timely book. When it is quite probable that within a month or so every man will have to make his house emphatically his castle, hints in relation to forts and fortifications, to the management of big guns and the effective use of small ones, are of special value.

Among the *useful* books of the season, we "opine" that a prominent place should be given to *The Annual of Scientific Discovery*, or year-book of facts in Science and Art, edited by DAVID A. WELLS, and published by GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston. It is a perfect *vade mecum* of the inventions and discoveries that have marked the year.

PHILLIPS' *Washington Described*, edited by WILLIAM D. HALEY, and published by RUDD & CARLTON, is a timely book, and should be of use to office-seekers, inasmuch as it gives the geography and topography of the City at full. By means of its pages the applicant can learn the readiest by-lane to the White House—the shortest cut by which he can reach the President's ear. If each office-seeking "Patriot" purchases a copy, the work will have a circulation that cannot prove but satisfactory to the publishers.

TOWNSEND & Co. publish a very fine edition of DICKENS, illustrated by DARLEY and GILBERT. The first four volumes, the memoirs of the Pickwick Club, are before the public. The typography of the series, as sampled by the initiatory volumes, is all that the publishers promised; of the illustrations, it is fair to say that many of them would be attributed to CRUIKSHANK, were the name of the real artist not appended.

PETERSON & BROS. publish, in pamphlet form, a most humorous little book, entitled *Father, Tom and the Pope*. The series of articles from which the book is compiled were written by MAGINN, and appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* some year's ago. Of the esteem in which this most excellent little satire was held abroad, some idea may be formed from the fact that, soon after its publication, copies of the Magazine containing the series commanded a guinea.

ART GOSSIP.

National Academy of Design.

The event of the week was the opening of the thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. A time-honored custom has been to extend invitations to brother artists, journalists, patrons, and the fair sex generally, to attend a private view on the night prior to the formal and public opening. Private views always were humbugs,—this one was a humbug, and unless very marked changes are made by the future Committees of arrangements private views will always be classed amongst the *genus* bore. Heretofore an unlimited number of "influentials" received invitations for themselves and all their friends to enjoy a private view, and the consequence was, that the private view was all in one's eye, and unless he had the very best of company hanging on his arm, the enjoyment to be derived from the aforesaid privates by any viewer whomsoever, would be exceedingly and very limited. This year females were excluded—potables and Havanas being admitted in their stead—and the natural result was, that a great many queerly customed individuals, of the sterner sex, congregated in the hall, examined the pictures some, but indulged in the goodies more. The suggestion of a cotemporary—an Evangelical brother—that none but artists and journalists with their ladies, be invited on the first opening, and that the hall be open in the day as well as at night, is eminently good, and we hope it may be adopted in future.

There are nearly six hundred pictures in the exhibition, of all sorts and kinds. Many of our prominent artists are not represented there at all, while several new names present works of decided merit, giving promise of future service in the cause of art, and of pleasure to those who delight in fine pictures. As the Committee of Arrangements are religious men—men who have the firmest confidence in the decrees of Providence, and as they believed when Spring was promised Spring would come—they provided but one poor stove to do the warming of the long suite of rooms. As a natural consequence all visiters who succeed in safely passing the sagacious and elderly Guardian at the door, are first chilled, then benumbed, and finally frozen, so that it becomes a matter of prime necessity for one to carry thick shawls, woolen mittens and box foot stoves, so that he can, with comfort, observe the pictures with which the walls are so liberally hung. The Committeemen have deemed it well to place at convenient intervals long tin troughs, sprinkled with an inch or an inch and a-half of sawdust, for the accommodation of those masticating lovers of art, who so abound in this country, and who deluge with saliva all places, whether frequented by ladies or not. Hence these disgusting reminders, which we would humbly, but emphatically, suggest to the Committee would do much better if placed elsewhere, and less prominently.

The visitor cannot fail to be struck with the number, the variety and the beauty of the female portraits in the collection. Of these W. OLIVER STONE presents the gems. STONE is and always has been noted for the success which attended his efforts to obtain good subjects. A good subject to a good painter is half the battle, and this artist has always the best of luck in this particular. No. 536, by STONE, is a beautiful picture of a beautiful child. As a painting, it leaves nothing to be demanded, though if we had had the dressing of "Nina," we would have had less feathers, and shown more of the forehead.

No. 151 is a picture of Mrs. HUNT, by WM. M. HUNT. The back of a well-formed head, the luxuriant growth of bonny brown hair, the dear little curl which points cunningly to, and rests daintily upon the roundly turned neck, are painted admirably and *con amore*, so that one is anxious to see more of her whose indicated profile suggests a beautiful person, and whose occupied hands tell us of the industrious woman.

No. 252 is a pretty representation of sweet "Sixteen," by GREENE. The head is indicative of a well-balanced mind, and the profile is one which any parent might be proud of, and of which two parents probably are. No. 122, by KITTEL, is a well-drawn and finely-colored portrait of a remarkably handsome woman, in a purple-velvet full dress. The round and white plump neck, the artistically tapering and rounded arm, the entire form, and style pertaining thereto, denote that while the artist has succeeded admirably in his work, the possessor is fortunate in being able to call No. 122 his own. The traditional belief that the Apostles were as remarkable for the development of their beards as the manifestation of their piety, is argued in No. 121. Of this particular Apostle, who was painted by BULL, we do not think very well. His head is too round, his suggested chin too weak, and his moustache too neatly trimmed and too highly regarded. The color is good, but the conception bad. RONDEL has tried, in No. 239, his hand at the depiction of "Snipe Shooting." RONDEL, as a landscapeist, has few superiors of his age, but as a gunner we think he might easily be beaten. This piece will be a favorite with a majority of visitors, and, as a picture, it deserves popularity,—though it is not a fair representation of artful gunnery.

A. F. TAIT has never done a poor thing, and consequently no one will be surprised to learn that in No. 230 he has presented the most faithful of Dog-eratypes and of canine accessories. No. 235, "Mount Savage, in the Alleghanies," is well named. It is blunt, bleak, bold and dreary. As a picture, its fidelity to nature is wonderful. The limpid water at the base of the mountain is a success second only to the mountain itself. SONNTAG has in this added to his well-earned reputation as a most faithful scene painter. No. 234, The "Star in the East," by F. E. CHURCH, is a singular picture. A vast expanse of blue, blue sky, is most beautifully lighted by the rays, cross-formed, from the famous star of old—while far down in the depths of the water below is reflected a keen, clear glimmer, which aids materially in effect. No. 308 is interesting to city and farm. In a large and spacious kitchen, before the blazing fire, sits a city female cousin, from whose eyes the glare of the flame is shielded by the stockings on a line. She knits industriously, while the country lubber at whose father's house she visits sits and stares, and stares and sits, neither speaking, and both evidently bored. On a shelf beyond are plates and platters, and around the room various and sundry suggestions of a well-to-do farmer's kitchen. The scene is well painted, the expressions of *ennui* on the one face, and sad curiosity on the other, being eminently well done.

But we can go no further this week. BAKER, JOHNSON, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, GRAY, DURAND, GIFFORD, and a host of others, are represented creditably, and will at another time be gossipped. BIERSTADT has, in 218 and 435, most capital specimens of his appreciated style, of which we will write hereafter. No. 177 is a production by PARKER, which shows him to have the true artistic fire. Any young man who, with but two years painting, can make such a sketch of pure nature as this, need not fear to try his hand at higher efforts. As a whole, the Collection is a good one. It would be strange if there were not poor pictures, as also if there were not good ones in so large a number. Many of the works will repay the most careful study, and we trust our citizens will not fail to extend to the Academy the same generous patronage that in years gone by has cheered the hearts of the artists, and laden their pockets with what KOSSUTH designated as "material aid."

At GOUPIL'S is LOUIS LANG'S Historical picture of "Mary Queen of Scots." It deserves an extended notice, which is necessarily crowded out at this time. It is one of LANG'S best works, and one of which he may well fell proud. It has been photographed by GURNEY, and the counterfeit presentiments are by no means undesirable.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

Agassiz' New Volume—Berthelot on Organic Chemistry—Iron-Clad Vessels—Counterfeiting and the Stereoscope—Man Zoologically Degraded—Heating of Telegraph Cables.

—The third volume of AGASSIZ' *magnum opus*, the *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, recently issued in superb style by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, is entirely occupied with a monograph on the class of Acalephs or Jelly-fishes, one of the three classes of the *Radiata*, which again form one of the four great types after which all animal structures are built. Zoologists will find their account in the full and exhaustive treatment of the *Ctenophoræ*, while the general reader will be more readily attracted to the introductory portion occupying the first couple of hundred pages, in which the master gives some of those philosophic generalizations in which he is always so copious and so happy. Here also he has an episode on the Darwin question. Announcements had led us to expect something like a systematic examination of that now famous hypothesis: there is really, however, nothing of the kind, the author confining himself to general declarations, as thus: "The arguments presented by DARWIN in favor of a universal derivation from one primary form have not made the slightest impression on my mind." If we understand the following passage, it seems simply to shut out forever from all scientific investigation the whole question of the origin of species: "We must look to the original Power that imparted life to the first being for the origin of all other beings, however mysterious and inaccessible the modes by which all this diversity has been produced may remain for us." There was a time when a certain laxity of speculation was associated with the name AGASSIZ; but the most rigorously orthodox could no further go than he in his later productions.

—*Organic Chemistry, founded on Synthesis*, (*Chemie Organique, fondée sur le Synthèse*,) is the title of two ponderous volumes, in which M. MARCELLIN BERTHELOT expounds his views and details his experiments. It is the object of his treatise to show how the sythentical laws of Mineral Chemistry may be applied to the formation of organic componnds; to point out, in fact, how Organic Chemistry, instead of starting from the phenomena of life only, possesses an independent origin.

—The engineering energy of the foremost European nations seems now to be mainly directed to the building of iron-cased vessels of the *Gloire* and *Warrior* type. France has now no less than *fifteen* of those tremendous engines of war; England has *four*, while Russia has recently contracted with English companies for *six*. At the outset, the idea of any iron-cased vessels, whether for steam-rams or frigates, found no favor with the English Admiralty, and it was not till the result of French experiments as to the resistance which they offered to shot became known in England, with the additional fact that their French ally had already commenced to construct several such ships, that the Admiralty began to bestir themselves.

—A novel application of the stereoscope has recently been made in distinguishing copies from *fac similes*. When two pages printed from the same type are combined in the stereoscope, the printing appears to lie in the same plane. In the most careful attempt by the printer to set up a page or a few lines alike, the words and letters will, in the stereoscope, be seen to lie in different planes. By this means, when genuine and counterfeit bank notes are combined in the stereoscope, the difference is at once detected.

—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. DUROY announced the discovery of a new neutral and colorless iodide of starch. It is well known that iodine gives a blue color to starch, thus forming an iodide. M. DUROY brings this iodide into contact with yeast, and thus deprives it of its color. In this state it is very soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, sweet, gummy, and incapable of crystallization.

—M. BOUSSINGAULT recently read to the French Academy of Sciences an extremely interesting historic account of the discovery of the nitrogenous guanos of Chili and Peru, and those of the islands of the Pacific. He enters into great detail respecting the origin of the guanos of Peru, formed of the excrements of sea-birds, designated by the generic name of *guanachès*. To explain the enormous accumulations of guano on the islands, it suffices to admit that they were frequented every night for 6,000 years by two hundred and sixty thousand birds—numbers that are not exorbitant, considering the enormous numbers of those fowl. In conclusion, M. BOUSSINGAULT takes occasion to mention the services which pure science renders to humanity, recalling that it was the observations of a geologist, Mr. BUCKLAND, and the analyses of a chemist, M. BERTHIER, which first called attention to these extremely valuable deposits.

—The old but ever new discussion of the place and dignity of man in the animal scale bids fair to be again agitated, in consequence of an article by Mr. HUXLEY in the first number of the new London *Natural History Review*. Mr. HUXLEY was known to sympathize with the views of Mr. DARWIN as to the variations of species effected by natural selection, and the suggestions afforded by the arguments in this paper will not be without a decided influence on the minds of those who will see here a hint, such as most assuredly will not be lost, for the extension of that doctrine by its supporters to the regions of anthropology. The greatest anatomists of modern days have thought that, with the progress of knowledge, the perception of the essential distinctions of man from those animals nearest to him in the scale became most clear and definite. The distinctive human brain-characteristics are laid down by Prof. OWEN to consist essentially in the posterior development (third lobe) of the cerebellum, together with the possession of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, the "hippocampus minor." Mr. HUXLEY now comes with great erudition and dialectic ingenuity to take from us our pride of brain, and to declare that neither in brain, bones, muscles nor viscera does man differ so much from an ape or a lemur, as one quadrumanous animal from another. This conclusion he formally announces at the end of the present paper, and expresses his intention to consider next whether man ought not to be degraded to the Linnæan order of *Quadrumana*. We may possibly anticipate the fate which awaits our species in the relentless hands of Mr. HUXLEY; nevertheless, we shall not be expected to resign our posterior lobe without a contest, or to submit to be robbed unmurmuringly of the peculiar glories of our hippocampus minor.

—In a letter to Professor TYNDALL, published in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, Mr. SIEMANS describes a striking and and most fortunate application of a known fact in electricity. We usually figure this agent as a fluid, and somewhat grossly imagine it to pass through conductors as water does through pipes. The symbol does no harm so long as we know that it is a symbol, and the friction of a liquid in passing through a narrow pipe, answers, perhaps, sufficiently well to illustrate the resistance encountered by an electric current in passing through a wire. The longer the wire is, the greater is the resistance; and wires of the same thickness and length, but of different chemical constitution, offer different amounts of resistance to the passage of an electric current. A wire of platinum, for example, one yard in length, will throw the same obstacle in the way of a current as a wire of silver twelve yards in length and of the same thickness. But besides difference of dimension or difference of chemical quality, there is another circumstance which influences the conductive power of a wire, and that is its temperature. As a general rule, when the temperature of a wire augments, its resistance to the passage of an electric current augments, or, in other words, its conductivity becomes diminished. We can express the resistance of any wire in numbers referred to a fixed standard. We can also determine with the utmost exactness the augmentation of electric resistance due to any given augmentation of temperature. Conversely, we can accurately infer the increase of temperature from the increase of resistance, and this is the principle which Mr. SIEMANS has so happily applied. He had charge of the Rangoon and Singapore telegraph cable, and was led by previous observation to surmise that a spontaneous generation of heat sometimes took place when large lengths of such cables are formed into coils. He was, therefore, anxious to keep himself acquainted with the temperature of the interior portions of his coil, but could not, of course, introduce ordinary thermometers there. He introduced, however, between the layers of the cable, at regular intervals, suitable coils of copper wire, the resistance of which for a long series of temperatures had been determined beforehand. The ends of these copper coils issued into the air, so that they could be connected at any time with a suitable apparatus for determining their resistance. Now, Mr. SIEMANS found that although the outer portion of the coil of cable had a temperature not sensibly higher than that of air, the wires which he had placed within the coil showed a steady augmentation of resistance, from which he inferred that the cable was heating within. He waited until the augmented resistance indicated an increase of temperature from sixty to eighty-six degrees. Had he waited much longer, the cable would probably have been destroyed. Some of those to whom he communicated his conclusions regarded them for a time as the mere refinements of theory, but all their doubts were dissipated when a quantity of water, at a temperature of 42 degrees, thrown upon the top of the cable, after passing through the inner portions of the coil, issued from its bottom raised to 72 degrees! The precise cause of this generation of heat has not, we believe, been yet determined. It may be due to some chemical action in the gutta percha; but it may also be due to the gradual rusting of the iron which encases the cable. The rusting of iron is really the burning of iron, but this burning, under ordinary circumstances, is so slow that the heat generated is all dissipated in the air. But if this dissipation be prevented, it is easy to see that such an accumulation may take place as would produce the effects observed by Mr. SIEMANS, and still worse effects if not guarded against in time. Were the human skin, for example, an envelope impervious to heat, which prevented the escape of the warmth generated by respiration, each of us would very soon act the part of a Pepin's digester upon his own bones, and boil them into jelly. Who can say what injury was done to the gutta percha covering of the Atlantic Cable through ignorance of the fact observed so opportunely in the case of that of Rangoon and Singapore.

Important from China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE CONFIRMATION OF THE UNITED STATES TREATY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 4, 1861.
To all whom it may concern.

The following dispatch has been received at this Consulate from the United States Legation in China, and is published for the information of all whom it may concern.

By direction of Flag-officer C. K. STRIBLING, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, I have to notify all whom it may concern that the tariff published by Lord ELGIN, referred to in said dispatch, is the same as agreed to at Shanghai Nov. 8, 1858, by Mr. REED, then United States Minister, and has been ratified by the President and Senate, and goes into effect at once, and is now equally binding upon the United States and China, their citizens and subjects.

W. L. G. SMITH, United States Consul.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
United States Flag-ship *Hartford*,
HONG KONG, Dec. 25, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

By a reference to the archives of the Legation, I find that the three treaty Powers, Great Britain, France and the United States, all agreed to the tariff of duties to be levied upon exports from and imports into China, as specified in the treaty and convention proclaimed by Lord ELGIN, under date of Nov. 20, 1860.

The operation of the tariff was suspended by Mr. WARD during the pendency of the difficulties between the allied Powers (France and Great Britain) and China, except the reduction of tonnage dues. These difficulties having been adjusted, and peace restored, the citizens of the United States are entitled to all the benefits of the treaty of 1858; the tariff being a part of that treaty, it of course goes into effect at once, the cause of its suspension by Mr. WARD no longer existing.

By the thirtieth article of the treaty signed at Tien-tsin on the 18th of June, 1858, any right, privilege or favor, conferred by any subsequent treaty upon any other nation, at once enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens. If, therefore, the recent Convention and treaty proclaimed by Lord ELGIN confers any right, privilege or favor on the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, not conferred by the treaty of Tien-tsin above referred to, they at once enure to the citizens of the United States, as if conferred by said treaty.

The tariff agreed upon by Lord ELGIN and the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai, November 8, 1858, was adopted and agreed to by Mr. REED, the United States Minister, then in China, and appended to his treaty, and ratified by the President and Senate.

Whatever publicity is necessary you will please to give to the tariff, as a part of the treaty between the United States and China.

I have not a copy of the tariff to send you, but as it is the same as that proclaimed by Lord ELGIN, you may consider it as a true copy, so far as the interests of the citizens of the United States are concerned.

Merchants and citizens of the United States residing in China are doubtless aware of the proclamation of Lord ELGIN, announcing the reëstablishment of peace; and have seen the convention, treaty and tariff as published by him. It is not, therefore, perhaps, necessary to do more than to notify them that the tariff is the same as agreed to by Mr. REED, and equally binding upon the United States and China, their citizens and subjects.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING,
Flag Officer, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday, the 25th inst., on account of the illness of Judge Barnard.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 3545, 3599, 3535, 3559, 3486, 3481, 2883, 3017, 3263, 1605, 3581, 2391, 2963, 3533, (No No.) 3503, 3255, 3259, 1621, 1617, 3237, 2866, 3037, 3629, 3631, 3619.

Part II.—Nos. 3546, 3480, 3448, 2466, 2968, 6346, 3352, 2164, 3562, 3068, 3580, 2422, 3346, 3492, 3512, 3478, 1616, 2467, 3582, 2890, 3350, 3036, 2944, 3372, 3166, 3628, 3630, 3014, 3584, 1536, 2940, 3162.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 869, 1317, 163, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1589, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 801. *Part II.*—Nos 1090, 18, 950, 1066, 352, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1114.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1348, 2989, 3063, 1689, 3188, 1756, 3118, 3034, 1879, 3131, 3150, 3153, 1273, 3190, 1826, 3079, 3068, 2972, 1374, 3121, 1616, 3039, 1681, 1378, 3040. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, 25th inst.

Powers of the Board of Health—They are Ministerial, and Not Judicial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People ex rel. James Savage vs. *The Board of Health.*—This was the return to a writ of *certiorari* directed to the Board of Health, commanding them to return to the Court their proceedings, by which it was determined that the business carried on by the relator, in depositing manure on lots between First-avenue and East River, and Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, was a nuisance. The writ also directed a return whether or not any complaint was ever made to the Board of the business of the relator.

The Board returned that the City Inspector had sent in a communication in regard to the relator's depositing manure in the place stated, and complained of it as a nuisance; and that thereupon a resolution was passed (on the 4th of June last) to the effect that to deposit manure on any other lots or places than those indicated by the City Inspector should be declared a nuisance. The following is the opinion of the Court:

INGRAHAM, J.—The counsel for the relator has argued before us the question of the expediency of the action of the Board of Health in passing the resolutions complained of. With that question we have nothing to do. If the Legislature have authorized the Board of Health to legislate on these subjects, the power to legislate necessarily involves the exercise of discretion. And no Court can review such acts, when passed on matters within the jurisdiction of the body to which those powers have been intrusted.

It is also contended that the Board of Health has no power to declare any trade or occupation carried on within the limits of the City to be a nuisance.

By the Act of 1850 (2 R. S., 5th Ed., p. 13.) the City Inspector of the City of New-York, under directions from the Board of Health, is authorized to cause any matter or thing which may be dangerous to the public health, to be removed or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

The Board is also authorized to perform certain duties therein specified, for the purpose of promoting or preserving the public health, and authority is given to the City Inspector, on notice to the offending party, in conjunction with the Board of Health, to take measures for the removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health. But I find no authority in any of the statutes vesting in the Board of Health authority to declare any particular business a nuisance. The same act (Laws of 1850, p. 597, sec. 2 on p. 608) gives such power to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City. They have full power to pass by-laws and ordinances declaring what they deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and for the abatement of all nuisances, and, by section 3, to cause such nuisances to be abated at an expense to be charged to the parties or the owners of the lots where the nuisance exists.

After such legislation by the Common Council of the City of New-York, the City Inspector is charged with the duty of enforcing such laws and ordinances, and for such purpose may notify the offending party to show cause before the Board of Health, which body may then make an order in the matter which is final and conclusive. But none of these provisions authorize the passage of the resolutions complained of, without notice to the offending party, and an opportunity afforded to him of being heard in his defence.

The question then arises whether this Court should on *certiorari* review the legislation of the Board of Health. Conceding that the resolution adopted by them was one which that Board had no authority to pass, still is it necessary that this writ of *certiorari* should be resorted to? It is very clear that the defendant, if the resolution was beyond the jurisdiction of the Board, has a good defence to any action which that Board may cause to be brought against him for disobedience of their orders. We are bound to presume that the Courts will decide according to the law in such cases, and if their decision should be erroneous, the defendant would have a right of appeal. Under any view of this case, the respondent is not without the means of protection. There are cases in the books in which the allowance of this writ in this case might be sustained, but the weight of authority is, I think, otherwise. The office of the writ is to correct errors of a judicial, not of a ministerial or legislative character. The resolution complained of in this case is of the latter description. I cannot adopt the conclusion that it is in any sense proper to review the legislation of any body having authority so to do, even where in the course of such legislation they might exceed the powers vested in them. I concur in the views expressed by Judge Bronson, in The People *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, (2 Hill, 9,) and by Judge Cowen, in 2 Hill, 14, in the matter of Mount Morris-square, that this writ is not to be used to correct such errors.

But even if it were admitted that the power exists in the Court to review the proceedings of the respondents in this manner, still I do not think it should be resorted to. The allowance of this writ is discretionary, and even if allowed, the Court can quash it afterwards, if, in their discretion, it was improvidently granted. To undertake the review of the Legislature, of the Board of Health, or of the Common Council, upon questions of jurisdiction possessed by those bodies, would be opening a door to litigation, which, to say the least of it, would be unpleasant and unprofitable; and where an ample remedy exists at law, in any action founded on such legislation, the discretion vested in the Court in this proceeding will be best exercised by refusing to sustain this proceeding. (People *vs.* Supervisors of Alleghany County, 15 Wend., 198; People *vs.* Mayor of New-York, 5 Barb., S. C. Rep., p. 43; Stone *vs.* Mayor, &c., of New-York, 25 Wendell, 157, p. 169; *Ex parte* Mayor of Albany, 23 Wend., p. 277.)

The application on the part of the relator must therefore be denied, and the *certiorari* be quashed.

Chatfield & Hadley, for relator; Henry H. Anderson, for respondents.

The decision in this case was briefly noticed in the TIMES of Tuesday last.

The Merits of Sharp and his Case—How Two Jurors Differed in Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Clerke.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.* —This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. It was brought to recover the sum of $40,000, for a defect in the defendant's title to the slip of the Wall-street Ferry, which the plaintiff leased of the defendant in 1852.

The cause was now proceeded with, and the plaintiff was being examined in his own behalf, when a juror arose in his seat and stated to the Court, that a brother juror had said that the plaintiff was a "d—d scoundrel," and he thought it his duty to state the fact, as he did not think he was a fit juror to try the cause. Whereupon, the juror alluded to, arose and said that he had made the remark in reply to the juror who first addressed the Court, who he thought knew too much about the cause to be an impartial juror. The juror's expressions had indicated this fact.

The Court then withdrew the panel, remarking that the jury was evidently unfit to properly try the cause. The trial was then postponed to the first Monday in April.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of John Reuter, for murder, was proceeded with. The prosecution had not closed its testimony on the previous day, and Dr. Mason, of the Bellevue Hospital, was now called. His testimony was couched in and befogged by the usual amount of doctorial Latin, which may be translated in substance as follows: The deceased was brought to the hospital with a gun-shot wound in his thigh. For some time he improved, but in a few days a part of the wadding came away from the wound, and the prisoner grew rapidly worse till the 27th of December, when he died, from the effects of the absorption by the system of pus generated by the shot-wound. The ball was sought for at the time that the deceased was brought in, but was not found. Upon a *post-mortem* examination the ball was found in one of the muscles of the thigh.

Police Justice Kelly then testified that an ante-mortem examination of the deceased was made before him on the day after the wound was received; the prisoner expressed his belief that he should not survive the wound; the record of the examination was then read in evidence; the deceased stated therein that some difficulty having occurred between his own and the prisoner's wife; the prisoner had struck his (deceased) wife with a stick in the face, and had then gone away; his wife then went to get her wounds dressed, and while she was away the prisoner returned with a gun, and calling on the deceased twice to come out, had raised his gun and fired at him, the ball lodging in his thigh.

Ellen Cunningham testified that a few days before the murder, she heard the prisoner say to the deceased, "I'll kill you."

Mathew Carroll testified that he lived near the deceased and prisoner. He was coming home on the day of the murder, when he saw the prisoner coming upon a run from the yard of the deceased, and going into his own house. He soon came out with a gun, and went into the alley leading to the house of the deceased. The prisoner then fired at the deceased, who came to his door, and then came back through the alley to his own house.

James Riley testified to the same circumstances as the last witness had done. His attention had been attracted first by the cries of the women.

The prosecution here rested, and counsel for prisoner briefly opened to the jury, and called as his first witness:

Margaret Reuter, the prisoner's daughter, who testified that her mother and the wife of the deceased had been quarreling, when the deceased came and beat the witness and her mother; prisoner then went to take his wife away, when the deceased struck him with an axe over the head and went away; prisoner was then taken to a druggist and his wounds dressed, when the officer came and arrested him.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial now on will be continued and occupy the day.

Court of General Sessions.

YOUNG IN CRIME.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Ann Young, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was provided with a home in the Penitentiary for one year.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

John H. Mahan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

AN EVEN THING.

John Scally, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and, as the District-Attorney stated that it was about an "even thing" between accuser and accused, he was sent to the Penitentiary for only thirty days.

MICHAEL COERCES HIS WIFE.

Michael Gaffney, indicted for a felonious assault on his wife, pleaded guilty of a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

Patrick Brady and John Gowan, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

NOT THAT CRIME, BUT ANOTHER.

Robert Grady, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL HUNT AFTER TICKETS.

William Hunt, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into a ferry house and stealing tickets therefrom, was then tried. He had no Counsel, and the Court assigned Mr. Jonas B. Phillips for the defence. The principal witness was an accomplice, who testified to having taken, with the prisoner, some $15 worth of tickets from the Houston-street ferry-house. On behalf of the prisoner an old lady was called up who swore to an *alibi*. The jury seemed to credit her statements and discredit those of the accomplice; for, after a short consultation, they rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For false pretences—John Terrell.
For forgery—Frederick Haight, James Denel.
For burglary—John Kuhn, John Brown, Julius M. Stech.
For larceny—Richard C. Dean, Thomas Collins, James Hammond, Patrick Barrett.
For bigamy—Margaret Grovier.

Surrogate's Court.

The will of Joseph J. Beam, of Pompton, N. J., was yesterday duly admitted to probate; also the will of Catharine Judah. Neither of these wills contained bequests of any public importance.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Notes of issue, for the April Special Term, must be filed on or before the 23d inst.

Causes already on the Calendar need not be noticed.

Notes of issue in each case must state whether the same is demurrer or not demurrer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Kennedy* vs. *Kennedy*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Tallmadge vs. *Tallmadge*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Phillips vs. *Phillips*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Chapel et al. vs. *Weston*.—Default opened and cause restored to calendar for trial on payment of $15 costs.

Holt et al. vs. *Seymour, Sheriff of Steuben County*.—Judgment ordered.

POLICE REPORTS.

A COLONY OF AMALGAMATIONISTS.

Early yesterday morning one of the most infamous disorderly houses in the City, located at the corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, was visited by the Police of the Fourth Ward, who arrested the proprietor, an Irish woman, 28 years of age, Mary Fleming by name, and a large number of the inmates, comprising persons of all colors and both sexes. At the time the descent was accomplished the officers found negro men occupying the same rooms with white women and *vice versa*. The miserable horde were conducted to the Station-house, where they were confined for the night, and yesterday morning all of them having been arraigned before Justice OSBORN, the males, both white and black, were reprimanded and discharged, while the women were committed to Blackwell's Island as vagrants. The police authorities took this action against the vile den on complaint of Mary McQuade, a girl 17 years of age, who robbed her parents, who live at Troy, of $40 about three weeks ago and fled to this City. While loitering about the streets she was met by one of the harpies who procure girls for houses of prostitution, and induced to go to the place in question. She was treated well until all her money had been spent, when the proprietor of the place proposed that she should cohabit with a negro, and upon refusing, she was shamefully abused. She finally applied at the station-house on Wednesday afternoon for redress, with the result as above narrated. She was sent back to her parents yesterday.

A VERY BRIEF SPREE.

James T. West, one of the waiters at the Astor House, was arrested yesterday, by Officer Devoy, charged with having stolen $87 from Thomas Donohue, an employe of the hotel. The robbery was effected on Monday evening, while the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were dining together, and most of the *attachés* of the establishment were engaged. Having put on his best clothes, West went to the ball of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at the City Assembly Rooms, but tiring of that sort of amusement, he left, and subsequently visited a disreputable house, kept by George Tiebold, at No. 118 Centre-street, where he expended $50 of the stolen funds in a Champagne supper, to the intense delight of the proprietor and the inmates of the place. In his excessive liberality, he also gave each of the abandoned females $5, and when morning came the proceeds of his theft had all been squandered. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and made the above statement to Officer Devoe, which the latter verified by inquiring at the places mentioned. Justice OSBORN held the accused to answer.

A CHANCE DETECTION.

Mary Dias, a domestic in the service of a family residing in Forty-seventh-street, was arrested yesterday morning, under the belief that she had stolen about $75 worth of silverware belonging to her employer. Her trunk was searched, but the missing spoons and forks were not in it, and she would probably have been discharged had not the officer engaged in the matter discovered among the prisoner's property about $30 worth of articles which he identified as corresponding in description with some which had been purloined from Mr. Theodore H. Gray, No. 504 Ninth-avenue, by whom the girl had been at one time employed. She confessed her guilt in the latter instance and Justice CONNOLLY held her for trial.

NOT SAFE ON HIS OWN DOOR-STEP.

Mr. Wm. A. Christison, residing at No. 124 East Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday, caused the arrest of an Irishman named Arthur McQuade, whom he charges with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $130. The complainant stated, that on Wednesday evening he was standing in front of his house, when the prisoner and two of his companions came along. Suddenly they took hold of him, and between them effected the theft. He was able to give a description of the robbers, upon which McQuade was arrested and Justice CONNOLLY held him for trial.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.

Bernard Russell, a young Irishman, was arrested yesterday by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, charged with having stolen a silver watch, locket and chain, opera glass and other property from James Williams, of No. 12 Pell-street. The prisoner, it appeared, had boarded with the complainant until the 9th inst., when he stole the articles and went away. At the time of his arrest pawn tickets for all the property were found upon him, and Justice OSBORN committed him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21.

$10,000	U.S. 5s '74 Coup	89¾	105	Pacific M. St. Co..	86
13,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup	93⅞	50	do............	85⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Regis	95⅞	50	Chic. & R. I. R .s60	57½
4,000	Trs.12 ₧c Notes..	103¾	12	Chic. Burl'n &Q.R.	72
7,000	Trs.10 ₧c.Notes..	102⅛	150	do........b60	72
8,500	Ohio State 6s '60.	98	250	do........s30	71¾
4,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	74¾	50	do........b60	71¾
7,000	do............	74⅞	100	Erie Railroad..s10	31
7,000	Vir. State 6s.....	78	300	do............	30⅜
3,000	Missouri State 6s	65¾	50	do........b10	30⅜
8,000	do............	65⅞	100	do........s10	30
17,000	do............	66	100	do........s10	30
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	95½	350	do............	30
23,300	E. R. 4th M. Bds	90	450	do............	30⅛
1,000	E. R. Bds. 1875..	60	100	do............	30⅛
1,000	Goshen Brh. Bds	80	300	do............	30⅛
2,000	do............	80¼	100	Reading Railroad..	43⅞
6,000	M. So. S. F. Bds	81½	100	do............	43⅞
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	100¼	100	Mich. Central R....	57
5,000	do........s40.	100	100	M. S.& N.Ia.R..b30	16⅛
4,000	D.L &W R.1stM.	100	20	do............	16
2,000	D.L &W.R.2d M.	94	50	do............	16⅛
1,000	Clev.&T.S.F.Bs.	77½	850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	81
6	Corn Ex Bank....	90	100	do........b30	81
26	Nassau Bank......	97	300	do........s30	80⅞
72	Del & Hud.Ca.Co..	89½	100	do........b60	81¼
681	New York Cen. R.	78	29	Galena & Chi. R...	72
300	do........s30	77⅞	50	do........b60	72
100	do............	77⅞	600	Clev & Toledo R...	34⅞
100	do........s10	78	100	do............	34½
350	do............	78	25	do............	34⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95⅞	231	N. Y. Cen. R.......	78
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93¾	100	do........b10	78
2,000	U.S. 5s, '74 Coup.	89¾	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16
5,000	Kentucky St 6s.	95	140	Erie Railroad......	30⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	350	do............	30⅛
2,000	do............	74⅞	50	do........s10	30⅛
2,000	Vir. St. 6s.......	78½	50	do............	30⅛
10,000	Missouri St. 6s..	66	10	do............	30⅛
10,000	do............	65⅞	50	M.So.&N.I.G.St.s30	36⅛
3,000	H. R. R. 1st mt..	105½	100	do............	36⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	100¼	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.b10	81⅜
9,500	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	65	100	do............	81¼
2,000	Chic.&R.I. Bds.	100	50	Galena&Chic.R. s30	71⅜
2,000	Lack.&W.R.1 M.	95	50	Chic. & R. I. R.b15	58
125	Pacific M. S. Co...	86	200	do........s10	57⅜

THURSDAY, March 21—P. M.

There is a pretty steady market for Stocks to-day, without much speculative activity, except in New-York and Erie Shares, which appear to be sold with considerable freedom on the chances of "a turn" at lower prices. To afford some other reason than a piece of stock-jobbing finesse for the sudden fall of the Stock, a rumor is in circulation, four months in advance of the consummation of the *new* proprietorship of the property, that an assessment of $3 per share is to be arbitrarily levied on the *old* certificates, for some purpose not yet defined to the holders. We know of no sufficient authority for even the basis of such a rumor. Whenever the preference and common Stockholders, assenting to the recent purchase under foreclosure, of the old corporation, re-organize after the expiration of the time allowed for such assent by the act of the Legislature, (29th July, or six months after the sale,) the ways and means will be devised for paying off the only incumbrance on the road over the mortgage liens, in order to take the property out of the Receiver's hands, and for this object six months more are allowed to the proprietary under the new incorporation, that is, one year from the date of foreclosure. This incumbrance was stated at the time of the sale at about $800,000 for arrearages of mortgage interest, part of which may be paid off by the surplus earnings in the hands of the Receiver by the end of the year, but the whole of which may be at once anticipated, paid off, and the Road released by the Receiver at or soon after the end of six months from the sale; that is, as soon as the names and respective interests of the old Common Bondholders and the present Common Stockholders—the former taking a Preference Stock in satisfaction of their claims—assenting to the new arrangement and accepting the new charter, are known, the common Trustees, Messrs. BANCROFT, DAVIS and DUDLEY S. GREGORY, may, under advice of the great body of their constituents, assess equally upon both classes of Stock an amount sufficient to pay off the Incumbrance referred to, or the first Board of Managers, under the new incorporation, may desire some other method of paying off whatever balance is due at the expiration of the year. The whole matter is a subject for practical discussion only after the new proprietary is fairly constituted. It is talked of now in Wall-street, and a hint or two thrown out, of the possibility of an assessment, simply because some one or more of the various Stock-jobbing cliques of the Street have put six or eight thousand of the old Shares on the market for cash on sellers' option, on the hope or calculation of getting back the Stock from the public at lower prices. No one can quarrel with the movement, since it is at their own expense and risk, and no one really interested as an old stockholder should estimate his property as being intrinsically depreciated because sales are made down to 30 ₧ cent., any more than he was authoizred to esteem it cheap at 40, simply because speculation had put it up to that figure.

With the exception referred to, the Railway Shares were generally steady, as compared with Wednesday's sales, and a partial improvement was shown on the operations at the Second Board. Illinois Central and Michigan Southern were partially better, and New-York Central in fair request at 78 ₧ cent. The State Securities were firmer on Missouris and Tennessees by ½ ₧ cent., and a further advance was had on the Railway mortgages. The Michigan Southern (Goshen Branch) 7 ₧ cents. advanced 2½, and the Sinking Fund Mortgage 4 ₧ cent. on previous sales, and we heard of private transactions in the Second Mortgage at 65 ₧ cent. The Illinois Central Construction Bonds brought 100¼ ₧ cent. By a provision in this mortgage the Company is authorized to determine by lot the maturity of the Bonds, in order to take them up with the cash proceeds of the land sales, after the market price shall reach 120 ₧ cent. As the price has now gone over par on the cancelation of only two of the seventeen millions originally issued, the contingency of 120 ₧ cent. before the year 1875, when the mortgage falls due by limitation, is not altogether improbable—the cancelation being imperative as rapidly as the money from the land sales is realized. The Federal Stocks were barely steady in price, but with a fair inquiry.

Later in the afternoon the Share market was firmer, with sales of Erie at 31 ₧ cent. and Central 78⅛ ₧ cent. The bids were also higher for Michigan Guaranteed and Illinois Central. The following are about the latest figures:

Central..........	78⅛	Mich. Southern........	16½
Erie..............	31	Mich. Guaranteed......	36⅞
Illinois Central.....	81½	Harlem Preferred.....	35½
Galena............	71¾	Toledo..............	34⅞
Rock Island........	58	Hudson.............	45
Mich. Central.......	57	Reading............	43½
Panama............	116¾	Missouris...........	66
Pacific............	86¼	Tennessees..........	75

There is no news to report to-day in the Money or Exchange market. There is rather an improved demand for mercantile paper outside of Bank, owning to the better look of the late Spring trade among the jobbers. The distrust in the classification of names is not so great as through the Winter, though much caution is still evinced in the selection of what is called prime lists. The rate is 7 ₧ cent. for this description, and from 8 to 10 ₧ cent. for fair paper. At call, the employment of money is moderate at 6 ₧ cent. Bills on London have scarcely taken a quotation yet for Saturday's mail, but standard drawers are generally firm at 107 ₧ cent. Bills on Paris f.5.31¼ @f.5.28¾. The non-receipt of further foreign advices, as looked for by the *Arago* at this port, or the Boston Cunarder at Halifax, has made the day a dull one in banking circles.

Of the administration of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the *Commercial* reports that JACOB AMES, Esq., for many years President of the Bank, has resigned that position, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of next month. Mr. BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., the present Cashier, will succeed him in the Presidency, while his successor will be Mr. ROBERT P. PERRIN, now Cashier of the City Bank of Brooklyn.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending the 15th inst. was as follows:

Passengers	$18,314
Freight and live stock	30,807
Mails and sundries	1,315
Total	$50,437
Corresponding week of last year	44,934
Increase	$5,503

Of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week:

From Passengers	$6,521 80	$11,609 95
For Freight	14,560 10	26,486 10
For Mails and Express	855 83	1,671 17
Total	$21,937 62	$39,767 31
Corresponding period 1860	20,446 83	35,893 14
Increase in 1861	$1,490 90	$3,874 17

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the last week:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,592.16	36,554.19
Shipped South	11,226.01	127,796.07
Total	15,818.17	164,351.06

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,518.15	25,926.19
Shipped South	14,473.19	130,005.07
Total	16,992.14	155,932.06

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
March 20. Philadelphia	Par.
March 20. Boston	Par.
March 13. New-Orleans	Par.
March 12. Mobile	Par.
March 20. Baltimore	1-10 @ 1-5
March 20. Washington	1 @ 1¼
March 17. Charleston	4 @ 4½
March 18. Richmond	5 @ 5½
March 18. Petersburgh	5¼ @ 5½
March 17. Norfolk	5½ @ 6
March 18. Augusta, Ga	3 @ 3½
March 18. Chicago	6½ @ 7
March 15. Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
March 19. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
March 16. St. Louis	4 @ 4½
March 16. Louisville, Ky	½ @ ¾
March 16. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 18. Cincinnati	½ @ ¾
March 18. Pittsburgh	1¼ @ 1½
March 16. Nashville	2 @ 2½
March 16. Montgomery	3 @ 3½
March 16. Savannah, Ga	3 @ 3½
March 16. Macon, Ga	3 @ 3½
March 18. Rockford, Del	7 @ 7½
March 19. Wilmington, N. C	6 @ 6½
March 19. Erie, Pa	¾ @ 1
March 16. Atlanta, Ga	3 @ 4
March 16. Knoxville, Tenn	4 @ 5
March 19. Wheeling, Va	5 @ 6

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87⅞; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₧ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 7 bbls. Ashes; 1,379 bbls. Flour; 9,192 bushels Wheat; 1,434 bushels Corn; 76 bushels Rye; 180 bushels Barley; 2,040 bushels Oats; 460 bushels Malt; 965 pkgs. Provisions and 269 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, to-day, at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been good to day, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₧ lb.

COFFEE—The principal sales have been 3,500 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₧ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The snow-storm has seriously impeded operations. The inquiry has been generally very moderate; receipts have been light, and prices have not varied materially. The reported sales reach 8,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ₧ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active, yet is firm; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₧ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₧ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $1 50@$1 75 ₧ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in active request, in part for export to France, at firmer and rising prices. The supply of vessels is increasing and rates on freight are declining, which circumstances encourage shippers to buy freely. We have heard of sales of 56,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club in store and delivered, at $1 25@$1 26; Northwestern Club, $1 24; Chicago Spring, $1 17½@$1 21; Red State, common, at $1 27, and Red Jersey at $1 36 ₧ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at full rates. Sales 52,500 bushels at 62¼c.@64c., mainly within the range, for new mixed Western, from railroad dépôt and delivered; 67c.@69c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered; 64c. for Yellow Western; 63c.@68c. for poor damp to good yellow Southern, and 68c.@72c. for white Southern, ₧ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at 63c.@65c. ₧ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c.; Western, at 33c.@34c.; and State, at 34½c.@35c. ₧ bushel.

The amount of Flour and Grain in store at Chicago, on the 16th, was as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	52,857	26,278
Wheat, bushels	1,613,937	445,409
Corn, bushels	1,587,998	934,901
Oats, bushels	573,000	146,143

Total bushels of Grain, and Grain in Flour, in 1861, 4,039,322 bushels; do. in 1860, 1,657,943 bushels.

The following statement gives the receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago for the week, and for the corresponding time in 1860:

	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls	2,871	16,571
Wheat, bushels	22,258	121,956
Corn, bushels	25,401	234,583
Oats, bushels	11,210	21,172
Rye, bushels	456	7,459
Barley, bushels	4,041	12,268

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 30 bales New, in lots, at 18c.@24c. ₧ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, generally.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 65 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 33c.; and 54 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms, ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, including Common, at from $1 20@$1 25 ₧ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request at 35c.@36c. ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at $16 62½ for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ₧ bbl. Hogs and Bacon have been quiet. Cut Meats have been in fair demand, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₧ lb. Lard has been lightly dealt in, to-day. Sales 270 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10c. ₧ lb. Beef has been quiet but steady, at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₧ bbl. A sale of India Mess was made on private terms. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₧ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₧ lb. Cheese is in slack request at 8c.@10½c. ₧ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 20th inst. contains the usual annual statistics of pork packing in the Western States for the past season, and, comparatively, for the previous season. Last year the *Price Current* published its statement on the 29th of February, just three weeks earlier than this; but as a general thing packing was two weeks later the present than the season of 1859-60.

RECAPITULATION.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Ohio	681,908	624,798
Indiana	406,595	368,031
Illinois	503,735	512,991
Kentucky	322,487	251,896
Missouri	190,660	180,972
Tennessee	26,800	400
Iowa	166,623	162,204
Wisconsin	55,837	54,410
Grand total number packed	2,354,645	2,155,702
	2,155,702	
Deficiency	199,943	

"With regard to the weight this season, the returns furnish the following averages for each State, together with the yield of lard per hog, both of which we give comparatively with the previous season, as follows:

	Average weight per Hog. 1859-60.	Average weight per Hog. 1860-1.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1859-60.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1860-1.
Ohio, lbs	191 6-19	226	26	30½
Indiana lbs	192½	213¾	27	30
Illinois lbs	191	224½	30	34
Kentucky, lbs	197	212	31	30½
Missouri, lbs	194 2-9	206 6-7	26	30 5-12
Tennessee, lbs	189	—	26	—
Iowa, lbs	191½	233¾	29	30 2-5
Wisconsin, lbs	207	229	29	31

We did not obtain the average weight from all the places, but nearly so. We find the aggregate weights of an equal number of hogs, at all the places from whence the weight was furnished, for both seasons, to be as follows:

1860-1, lbs	479,312,630
1859-60, lbs	410,654,361
Increase this year, lbs	60,658,249

This is equal to exactly 14¾ ₧ cent., so that by deducting the decrease in number, 8½ ₧ cent. from this, we have a net increase of 5¾ ₧ cent. as compared with the previous season. The crop then compares with some previous years, as follows: 5¾ ₧ cent. greater than 1859-60; ⅞ ₧ cent. greater than 1858-9; 3⅞ ₧ cent. greater than 1857-8.

The yield of Lard ₧ hog has been, generally, better than last year, but notwithstanding this, owing to the decrease in the number of hogs packed, the increase in the quantity, as compared with last year, is not as large as might be at first supposed. The following figures show the comparison and the result, being the aggregate yield for each season, in lbs.:

1860-'61, lbs	68,947,274
1859-'60, lbs	66,406,738
Increase in lbs	3,540,526

The average yield per hog this year was 32 lbs., and last year 28¾ lbs.

As we have already stated, the net increase in the supply of hog product this season, as compared with last, is 5¾ ₧ cent., which is equal to 135,892 hogs; but then it must be recollected, that a portion of this increase, equal to about 4 lbs. ₧ hog, is in lard."

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., at $3 37@$3 87 ₧ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 425 hhds., including Porto Rico, part at 5¼c.; and Cuba at 5c.@5¼c.; also, 500 hhds. Melado, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 600 bbls., chiefly at 17¾c. ₧ gallon, some Jersey having been reported, however, as low as 17c. ₧ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day, though shiproom has been plenty, and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₧ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@10¾d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₧ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d. ₧ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₧ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.; Tallow, 35s. ₧ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@12d. ₧ bushel. Resin, 3s. 9d. ₧ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 40s. ₧ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₧ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₧ bbl.; Beef 8s. 6d. ₧ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s. ₧ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 22c. ₧ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Palestine	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 5
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 9
City of Baltim're	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Liverpool, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SOUL-STIRRING ROMANCE

OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Every Patriot's heart will leap with joy to learn that in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

FOR APRIL 6TH

(Ready at noon on Monday next.)

will be commenced a splendid tale of the heroism and chivalry of our patriot fathers, entitled

STRONG STEVE,

THE BORDER RANGER,

OR,

THE REBEL AND TORY LOVERS.

A TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION.

BY GEORGE ALBANY.

Let no one in whose bosom there exists a spark of love for the country which gave him birth, fail to read this great story of the

HEROIC DAYS OF SEVENTY-SIX.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements; location, west of Broadway below Bleecker; terms, $4 50 each per week, including gas, fire and board, (late dinner.) Address COMFORT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS and a large room suitable for a gentleman and wife, with full board, can be obtained in the first class house No. 5 West 24th st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY two families—one consisting of gentleman, lady and daughter, nine years of age; the other of a gentleman and three sisters (grown): an entire second story, furnished or unfurnished, with private family, preferred; locality within four or five blocks of Packer Institute, and a genteel house and neighborhood; terms must be moderate; best of references given and returned, if desired. Address, for two days, F. & H., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN is desirous of obtaining board for himself and wife in some (mechanic's) private family; single room, in or near 6th-st.; terms must be very moderate. Address, for two days, A. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY WHO OWN A house with the modern improvements, wish to let two large handsomely furnished rooms, or two small rooms, with or without board, at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.; no moving in May.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location near Washington Park. Terms to be moderate. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a single room, with board, in a private family, in the vicinity of Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferries, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, E. A. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging, for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The large house and cottage, known as Ashland Hall, surrounded with shade trees, and possessing all the beauties of a delightful country home, will be opened for the reception of boarders the last week in April. Parties wishing for particulars before that time, will please apply at No. 127 Bleecker-st., New York. References given and required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT OR IN THE vicinity of Green's Farms, Conn., for two small families; rooms must be airy and pleasant; accommodation for pair horses; if possible give reference in New-York. Address Box 3,254 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. CELGER'S has received her new Spring stock, and is selling beautiful fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases of real Paris patent Werleys, at reduced prices. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Handsome Skirts, $1. Old skirts made over or taken in exchange. N. B.—Ladies waited upon at home. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY. Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Knights of the Round Table.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet; Or, The Royal Highwayman—Mother Goose—Smuggler's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanbeli—Curiosities at all Hours.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The question of Fort Sumpter is still in abeyance—or, rather in uncertainty. The Administration is disposed to keep its own counsel in reference to it—for which nobody, probably, will blame them, when a too free knowledge of their intentions might be a serious disadvantage. Up to Wednesday evening, however, it is pretty certain that no orders for an evacuation had been issued, and our correspondent telegraphs that the matter was discussed in the Cabinet yesterday. We also receive an authoritative contradictien of the statement that an armistice of ten days had been agreed upon between the Southern Commissioners and the Administration. No such armistice has been even thought of, much less suggested—the Commissieners being content to await the action of the President.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning contains a long article on our present national troubles, under the heading, "The Past, the Present and the Future," the material portion of which—that relating to the Future—we reproduce in this morning's Times. It is attributed in some quarters to a high official source, and is alleged to foreshadow the policy of the Administration. Should this conjecture prove to be true, it will be seen that the bugbear of "coercion" is no longer to be feared. The existing difficulty, the writer contends, can only be settled by a General Convention, which involves the necessity of a voluntary return of the seceded States to the Union. Failing in this, the only alternative is an acknowledgment of their independence.

A large batch of appointments, actual and prospective, will be found enumerated in our Washington dispatches—none of them, however, of particular note. Nothing has yet been done relative to the New-York appointments, though they are understood to be now under advisement.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, continued his speech in the Senate yesterday, and had not concluded when it was voted to go into Executive session. He took the ultra Pro-Slavery view of the secession question, and argued that African Slavery was abstractly right, and that property in slaves should be recognized by the Federal Government.

The new Constituiion of the Confederate States was yesterday ratified by the Louisiana State Convention, by a vote of 100 to 7, in the face of the recommendation of the Legislature that it should be submitted to a popular vote. Whether the people of Louisiana will allow themselves to be thus overridden, remains to be determined.

To whatever depths secession may descend, there still always seems to be a "lower deep." A telegram from Mobile informs us that one of the United States supply vessels—the sloop *Isabella*—laden with provisions for the fleet, was seized off Pensacola on Wednesday night. It is difficult to see how sueh an act, perfectly unwarranted except in time of actual war, can be justified by the Secessionists.

The Missouri State Convention, on Wednesday, disposed of a portion of the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which has been under discussion for several days. The resolution relating to "coercion" elicited considerable debate, and finally a substitute was adopted, which declares in favor of the withdrawal of the Federal forces from the forts in the seceded States, as a measure calculated to restore fraternal feelings between the North and the South. A resolution providing for the adjournment of the Convention until December was also adopted.

In the New-York Senate, yesterday, the bills to extend the Central Park, to incorporate Bellevue Hospital College, to widen Main-street, Brooklyn, were reported favorably. Bills were passed to facilitate the trial of civil actions; to amend the charter of the Jewish Children's Education Society. The resolutions of the special Committee on Federal Relations were taken up and, after debate, postponed indefinitely. In the Assembly the Governor's Message was received, transmitting the proposed amendment of the Constitution adopted by Congress. The Governor approves of the amendment decidedly, as but a just recognition of existing State rights, in no way impairing the fact that "New-York is unalterably opposed to the institution of Slavery within her own borders." The bills amending the Brooklyn City Railroad act, and exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation, were passed, as was also the South Side Railroad bill, the annual Supply bill, the bill to incorporate the Scott Life Guard. The New-York Tax Levy was debated. A motion to insert $250,000 for the Harlem Bridge was lost. The House purposely frittered away the time of the afternoon session until the hour for the evening meeting, and then adjourned until this morning.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney at 6:20 P. M., yesterday, thirty hours ahead of time, with San Francisco advices to March 9. The steamer *Uncle Sam*, with the New-York mails of the 1st ult., as before reported, went into Acapulco with a broken shaft. The mails, and a portion of the passengers, were taken to San Francisco eight days subsequently by the *California*. The *Golden Gate* was to take the remaining passengers and the disabled steamer on the next trip up. The money market was active, and a large shipment was predicted for the next steamer. Other markets were promising. The clipper *Great Republic* had been chartered with a view of sending to Liverpool the largest shipment of wheat and flour ever put on board a vessel. The *Jacob Bell* carried to England 18,000 sacks of wheat and 3,400 barrels of flour. The Legislature had failed to elect a United States Senator, the last vote standing Denver, 15; McDougal, 25; Nugent, 16; Phelps, 21; Weller, 19; scattering, 11. The Assembly had passed strong Union resolutions. The substance of the President's Message had been received, and was regarded as discouraging to the prospects of the Union. A large fire had occurred at Quincy, Plumas County. The Spring emigration into New-Mexico was predicted to be large.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we learn that the *Cahawba*, from this port, arrived there yesterday. Prince Alfred, of England, had been heard from at Bermuda, and would reach Havana in April. The yacht *Mary Kingsland*, from New-York, having on board the J. R. Scott theatrical troupe, was wrecked on the Florida coast. The passengers, after several days' exposure, were saved by the *Cahawba*. Nearly all their property proved a total loss.

There was no formal meeting of the Board of Public Charities and Corrections yesterday, but the regular weekly table showed a decrease of 105 inmates of the various Institutions since the last report, the number remaining under the charge of the various officers being 8,882, on March 16, against 8,987 on March 9.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court the case of Jacob Sharp against the City respecting the lease of Wall-street Ferry, was yesterday proceeded with before Justice Clerke; but presently thereafter a singular controversy arose between two jurors in relation to the merits of the plaintiff and his case, which resulted in a postponement of the matter for the present term. The opinion of the General Term in the case of Savage *vs.* the Board of Health is now promulgated, and will be found of interest, touching the nature of the powers of the Board, and the authority of the Court to review their proceedings. In the Oyer and Terminer the entire day was occupied with a continuation of the Reuter murder trial, which is still on. In the General Sessions a large number of prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded to petty offences. There was but one trial. It was for burglary, and the prisoner was acquitted.

The Stock Market was steady, yesterday, with more firmness in State securities and Railway mortgages. New-York Central closed 78½ ℘ cent.; Erie, 31. No change in Money or Bills on London; the latter 107 ℘ cent.

The stormy weather yesterday checked business. Breadstuffs were rather quiet, though sellers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in good request, at buoyant prices. The transactions in Whisky and Rio Coffee were more extensive. Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Hay and Tallow were less active. Vessels were more abundant, and rates on freights to the principal ports of Great Britain were lower, yet the actual engagements were lighter. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Breakers Ahead.

The enactment of a highly protective Tariff on the heel of the last session of Congress, without the slightest provision made for its enforcement, and at the very time when secession was so fully matured as to indicate its character and purpose, was an act of reckless folly unparalleled in our legislative history. The measure is equally bad in every point in which it can be viewed. It is not a revenue Tariff. Its object was to discourage importations. It cannot be enforced on more than three thousand miles of seacoast, and fifteen hundred miles of interior line. We treat the seceding States as a portion of our Confederacy. A ship may lawfully enter their ports, and put its goods in warehouse. In seizures for condemnation, the case would have to be tried in the United States Courts, and before a *local* jury. No such Courts exist. If they did it would not be difficult to tell how the jury would decide. The President has no power whatever in the premises. His guides are well-established laws which contemplated nothing like the present state of affairs. The spectacle of a great nation unable to enforce a law enacted with all due solemnity and upon the observance of which the exercise of all its functions depend, is humiliating to the last degree.

Whatever may be the ultimate aims of the seceding States, a present advantage is of the utmost importance as a lever for future operations. A tariff is highly unpopular in the Border States. The one just enacted is the strongest argument yet addressed to them to go with the seceding ones, and is telling with great effect. No matter how absurd may be the statements and arguments used, they none the less effect what we would avoid. We do not at the present moment wish to give an opportunity to draw an ill-natured picture of the Northern capitalist seeking by legislation to add to his gains, by increasing the cost of everything the poor man uses. No step could have been taken so well calculated to alienate the Border States, at the very moment it has been our policy to conciliate them.

The seceding States have us at equal disadvantage in foreign Courts. The nations of Europe with whom we have the most intimate commercial relations are earnest advocates of free trade. Yet at the very moment that we most desire their sympathy and coöperation, we insult their convictions and strike the severest blow in our power at their interests. The seceding States will take instant advantage of our blunder, and will make every effort to secure their good-will, if not an actual recognition, by adopting a commercial policy in harmony with their own. It was for this purpose, undoubtedly, that the enactment of the new Tariff was postponed, to await the report of the Commissioners just sent abroad.

At home and abroad, we are already feeling the effects of our gratuitous folly. Both English and French journals are teeming with ill-natured and unfavorable remarks; with contrasts either openly stated or implied, in favor of the seceding States. What compensation have we for all these sacrifices? None whatever; or at least, no adequate one. How is the manufacturer to get protection, when foreign merchandise, similar to his own, can be entered at any Southern port, and distributed free throughout the interior? A dispatch from St. Louis told us yesterday morning that its merchants were receiving their goods *duty free* by way of New-Orleans. Here is curious *protection* to the manufacturer. How is this to be remedied? Only by the passage of new laws. By whom is this to be done? By a fraction of the nation, which will be only adding fuel to the flames. If Congress were called to-day, the House of Representatives would show only 144 of its 237 members. States having 31 members have seceded. Over 60 members are yet to be chosen from non-seceding States, which will not elect till the latter part of the year; chiefly Border States. Suppose an extra session to be called. Shall it proceed to business with barely a quorum, and enact important laws bearing upon all the States, with only about one-half of them represented?

Never was a nation in greater embarassment. We confess our inability to enforce the most important laws we enact, and sit passively down and see them violated, without raising a finger. How can we maintain any national spirit under such humiliation? We take the step of all others most calculated to alienate the Border States and foreign nations. We can neither collect our revenue nor afford protection. Who, under such circumstances, would dare to embark in any enterprise? How much revenue can be collected in Northern ports? No one can answer these questions. Is not such uncertainty the greatest of all evils? A state of war would be almost preferable. It would be the beginning of an end. Thus far we seem to be without direction or purpose, or the means of enforcing our purpose, if we had any.

In the meantime, how is the Government to be sustained? The door to borrowing is still left open. But it has been entirely contrary to the genius of our Government to borrow without any present or prospective means of payment. The Government fortunately can, by borrowing, temporarily supply all its wants. But we should not lose a moment in devising, if possible, a plan to put our finances on a firm foundation. The ability to develop such a plan will test the capacity of the new Administration. It should not feel itself bound in the slightest degree by the acts of the past one. The present tariff should not for an instant stand in the way of its entire freedom of action. It would be a curious doctrine for the party in power to be controlled by the precedents of the past. We learn that Secretary Chase has already declared that the tariff must be repealed. We look forward with great interest to the line of policy he will adopt. If he will act with the intelligence and independence he has the credit of possessing, he will call upon Congress to relieve him of his present dilemma, by placing him in a position in which he can, with entire freedom, address himself to the difficulties of his position, and to the composition of the political differences that now distract the country.

Coercion and the Border States.

The evidently strong disposition to accept, in some quarters, the military necessity which may compel the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, as an index of the policy to be pursued by the Administration, must, if uncorrected, lead to mischievous results. There is really no ambiguity in the business. If, yielding to circumstances created by the treason or negligence of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Major Anderson's command be withdrawn, and the post abandoned, the fact has, indeed, no political significance whatever; raises no precedent for other military positions still in our hands and still defensible; and must in no case be treated as a concession to local or sectional demands, or as a departure from the principles which the President indicated at Indianapolis and at Washington as the rule of his Administration. It is enough to say that were Fort Sumpter in the condition of Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, abundantly manned, armed and provisioned, we have every reason for believing it would be held to the last extremity against every assailant; and while all would profoundly deplore the waste of life which assault or siege might occasion, they would have to bear the sanguinary responsibility who should begin the conflict. The duty of the President is too palpable to admit of the slightest doubt. What powers he discovers himself to possess are pledged to the protection of the Federal property. The pledge can only be dispensed where its attempted fulfillment is found to involve impossibilities.

Of the magnitude of the issues said to hang upon the determination of this difficult matter, we are fully aware. The continued loyalty of the Border States is said to depend upon it. A large body of the people of those States are known to favor a union in any event with the Gulf Confederation. Another important portion of the population propose to make this action consequent upon any effort of the Federal Administration to enforce the laws, defend the forts and collect the revenues in the seceded States. These two sections of opinion assume the name of Anti-Coercionists; while to a third division, which is for the Union in all circumstances, they affix the epithet "Submissionists." Of the relative strength of these political sects we have no information, nor is the fact important to our purpose. But whosoever advocates any abandonment of obligations so recently and solemnly assumed by the President, with a view to conciliating these doubtful classes, and so retaining a hold upon the Border States, as clearly underrates the sacrifice he proposes to make, as he overrates the advantage secured. The first, and in fact a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party, and practically of the entire North, is a distinct denial of the dogma that a State has a right to repudiate the duty of its inhabitants to obey Federal law, and erect itself in an attitude of hostility to the Union. As Republicans, we have had to contend persistently against the assertion of a claim which renders a permanent and prosperous Government impracticable, because any constituent State may at pleasure derange the whole confederate system by its sudden and passionate withdrawal. If, therefore, the Border States, asserting this disastrous right of secession, strictly as they do, when they make their fidelity to federal compacts dependent upon conditions even within the formulas of the Constitution, we may reasonably hesitate at treating upon such terms; for we have no assurance that the same doctrine, and yet more exacting conditions, may not be reiterated next year, and the next, and the next; or that other sections of the Union, if aggrieved, may not avail themselves of so successful an example. But if the conditions, going further, demand an abandonment of constitutional obligations, and the omission of duties, to the faithful performance of which Mr. Lincoln has just bound himself by the highest known sanction, then, for far stronger reasons, should we pause to consider whether the loyalty so purchased is worth the cost; whether, in fact, we are not clasping to us elements of decomposition which must eventually prove mortal. To refrain from any line of policy clearly marked by law and Constitution, would certainly be a bribe worth better profit.

Floyd's Technical Defence.

District Attorney Ould has been retained in office long enough to enable him to show his gratitude to the high ex-official who originally procured his appointment. He has had the pleasure of assisting in the discharge of John B. Floyd from two indictments, each containing the substance of a felony—one discharge being procured on his own allegation as District Attorney that there was no evidence to sustain against the Ex-Secretary of War the charge of complicity with Godard Bailey in his abstractions of the Indian Trust Bonds; and the second on the purely technical issue that the prosecution for Malfeasance in Office must fall to the ground under the act of 1857, prohibiting a criminal prosecution where the party implicated had previously been summoned before a Committee of either branch of Congress to testify in relation to the matter forming the body of the indictment.

It is quite easily established that had Mr. Ould been removed from office, his successor in the District-Attorneyship could have done no better with the charges—Mr. Ould in advising the Special Congressional Committee to summon Messrs. Floyd and Russell before them, having practically secured their immunity from all criminal proceedings. But what shall be thought of a Cabinet Officer who avails himself of a technical plea to defend his acts from investigation? What is thought among honorable men of the person charged with crime who sets up the Statute of Limitations as a bar to prosecution? The mere plea in itself is a moral confession of guilt—the accused feeling conscious that evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction is in existence, and, therefore, seeking to preserve his personal freedom by the passive sacrifice of his character. No man assured of his own rectitude—no man who was not utterly self-condemned—would avail himself of a technical defence to prohibit the fullest investigation of his acts. The honest officer would not only court, but insist upon, the most rigid scrutiny of every charge made against his integrity; he would put his accusers on trial, and never rest until every thread of the accusations made against him had been unwound and traced back to its source.

But it is idle, and worse than idle to attempt establishing any parallel between the course of John B. Floyd and the course which would have been pursued by an honest man, similarly circumstanced. Not only guilty of treason, but boasting of his crime, and boasting that, while holding a Cabinet position under the Government of the United States, he had been persistently using his official power to cripple the Government he had sworn to uphold, and to supply his fellow traitors with arms and munitions of war,—we cannot speak, think or argue of the ex-Secretary as we would think and argue of other men still accessible to shame. He must be treated as a moral paralytic, on whose dead nerves of conscience even the cautery of public scorn burns and hisses without producing sufficient sensation to tell him that he should—if only for decency's sake—make a plausible pretence of wincing. It is our only consolation to think that we have at last got rid of him and his crimes forever—the personal impunity which he enjoys being, perhaps, cheaply purchased, inasmuch as it saves our country the humiliation which could not but have followed his public trial, with its necessary developments of corruption and plunder in nearly all the branches of our late National Government.

Divorce Suits Encouraged.

We cannot but think that our Courts are very injudiciously encouraging matrimonial differences, by the facilities granted and the privacy insured to husbands and wives seeking release from the chains of matrimony. Instead of the old-fashioned, fair jury trial provided for under the common law, divorce suits are now almost invariably referred to some private counsel, who is to take evidence in the seclusion of his chambers, and make a report to the Court, which report is usually adopted, without question, as the Court's decision. Three such cases are noticed to-day in our law intelligence, and several hundred of such suits are similarly disposed in the course of a year.

That this practice is radically wrong, and must lead in many instances to gross injustice, we are well assured. However high may be the character of the private Referees, or how painful soever the nature of the evidence thus kept out of public view,—there are paramount considerations which demand that the structure of the family relation shall not be lightly tampered with; and that no husband or wife should be released from the matrimonial obligation, save on grounds of sufficient weight to compensate them for the pain of a public investigation. The privacy, moreover, of the Referee system, could undoubtedly be used in certain instances to render an unjust decision more easy of attainment, giving to the wealthy and influential husband an unfair advantage over the wife, or to the wife of rich connections and an intriguing spirit an unfair advantage over the husband.

To say truth, our Judges have been altogether too prone of late to shirk their more unpleasant duties and save themselves trouble, by this method of remitting to the examination of private Referees, suits, never intended by the Revised Statutes for such a disposition. Referees were only designed by law to be employed in cases involving contested statements of long accounts, such as partnership disputes, or the examination of the assets of defunct Corporations. But gradually they are coming to form a tribunal in themselves, irrespective of the jury-trial due to every citizen; and the Judges on the Bench sit there apparently only to record the star-chamber conclusions of these irresponsible inquisitors.

True social policy demands the strengthening, rather than the weakening, of the matrimonial bond,—human nature always adjusting itself with resignation, and finally with content, to that which appears inevitable, while chafing at every slight obstacle or annoyance which it thinks can be pushed aside at a slight cost. It is bad policy, therefore, in our judgment, save in very special cases, such as may arise once in a dozen years, to allow a divorce-suit to be pressed to its conclusion, with no other public notice save a line or two in some obscure corner of the daily journals, announcing the names of the man and wife separated, with this laconic addendum: "Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted." Under this system of secrecy, the door is thrown open to many frauds, not possible if due publicity were given to the facts in each particular case; and trivial domestic differences of taste or temper are allowed to become magnified and aggravated into proportions destructive of the family relationship. By revising their lax practice in this matter, our Courts will render a substantial service to society.

Hurrying up the Laws.—Whether it be wiser in the Legislature to occupy twelve hours a day in deliberations, or to create that dubious contrivance, a "Grinding Committee," is a question which distracts Albany correspondents. The Assembly, departing from modern instances, has selected the former plan, to the chagrin of many who see in the protracted and exhausting labors of an all day and night session, the death-blow of calm, judicious and considerate legislation. It were better, say these, to accept the results of the partial inquiry and hasty investigation which the Grinding Committee insures as a prelude to the action of the House, than to brave the consequences of a weary and desultory discussion in the House itself, evolving no light upon the question submitted, and tending in no degree to expedite sensible legislation. Now, on either side of this issue, there is so much to be said, that we may fairly seek an escape from both. This, we think, is furnished by the application of a simple test. Let all bills not obviously demanded by the public—all bills merely urged for private or corporate objects, or to escape the consequences of previous legislation, or to balk necessary legal or administrative reforms, be dismissed at once to the bottom of the calendar, to take their chance, in the last hours of the session. Of the remainder, let those of unquestionable expediency be promoted to the head of the list, to be first acted upon; while others, the expediency of which is contested by conflicting petitions and representations, may be made to take a secondary place. By this feasible recast of the order of business, to achieve which the rigor of rules should be relaxed, whatever of beneficial legislation is still incomplete may be perfected; much of a mischievous character effectually defeated; and the integrity and industry of members alike escape exhaustion.

Let the Emigrants Come.—Norwithstanding the warlike reports from this country in which the European Press abounds, the number of emigrants arriving at this port is now larger than even the great influx of the corresponding period of last year. From the 1st of January up to the 20th inst, 6,131 arrivals had been registered at Castle Garden, as against 5,667 to the same date last year, and a large number of passenger-laden vessels are now overdue at this port. Emigrants from any part of the world need have no apprehension about coming to America from anything that has transpired—or, indeed, that is likely in any contingency to transpire—in our political relations. In the fertile Territories of the boundless West—far beyond the possible limits of sectional strife, there is yet plenty of room and peaceful homes for myriads of industrious freemen. There are hundreds of millions of acres of virgin prairie which are but waiting the touch of industry to fructify with golden harvests. There are green valleys and pleasant dells, and all the other romantic spots in endless variety, yet to be squatted on by whoever chooses—where none shall ever molest or make afraid. Not to mention Illinois, which alone could give room even yet to half the Austrian Empire, and which is now offering great inducements to settlers, the vast grain regions of Minnesota, and Washington and Nebraska and Oregon, and other Territories, are freely open to the emigrant. If to pick up money in a tangible form be the need, plenty of it can be had for the taking, in the new and splendid empire henceforth to be ruled by that most jovial of Governors, Gen. Nye; while if you prefer the golden nuggets, you can still find them in abundance concealed in the heart of the great mountains from Fraser's River to Mexico. No war, nor invasion, nor civil turmoil is ever likely to approach any part of all this grand domain, which has been forever consecrated to labor, and Freedom and independence. So let the emigration continue; and both Europe and America will be, as heretofore, the gainers.

The New Senator from Missouri.—Mr. Waldo P. Johnson has been elected United States Senator from Missouri, in place of James S. Green. The change is, of course, for the better. Johnson is a new-comer in the world of politics. Six months ago his name would have fallen without recognition upon the ear of nine out of ten at the State Capital; or if heeded at all would have been known as a small local politician from the Southern or Slaveholding Counties, where he had been an ineffectual candidate for a variety of small offices. His merits consist in the fact that in the long warfare waged by Phelps, Green, and their faction, against Benton, Johnson adhered to the fortunes of the latter, and until the death of his great leader inclined decidedly to the advanced opinions which have given rise to the Free-Soil Party in Missouri. What accident suggested his name to the Governor, we do not know; but he was sent to Washington as a member of the late Peace Conference, where he took no notable part, only achieving distinction upon his return by a rabid and senseless address at Jefferson City, recommending immediate secession. His election can only be regarded as a posthumous triumph of Bentonism—not the success of any distinguishable principles, or a tribute to any personal claims.

Yet indifferent as these recommendations are, Johnson is an immeasurable gain upon Green. The latter, as the obsequious instrument of Slidell and his fellow-conspirators, has filled a seat in the Senate only to prove how advantageously such a position may be employed for the worst and most treasonable attempts against the Government of which the holder is nominally a fraction. To be the most formidable bully of the most insolent majority that ever trampled all rights of a minority beneath its feet; to father reports, assertions and arguments which no other had the hardihood to present; to be the apologist of systematized fraud, wrong, and violence in Kansas, and of the ruffians who perpetrated them; to occupy the attention of the Senate, and exhaust the patience of the country daily, with indecorous and arrogant harangues, which never by any happy accident savored of statesmanship, or sense, or justice; these have constituted the part Green has played throughout his Senatorial career, and his sole claim to grateful remembrance. Any exchange that shall relieve the Capitol of such a veteran nuisance is to be hailed with joy; and for this reason is the election of Waldo Johnson an immeasurable public gain.

Cabinet Councils.—In calling upon the Cabinet for their separate opinions in writing as to the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumpter, the President has, we think, taken a step in the direction of a salutary administrative authority, and that independent responsibility which must tend to impose a check on the heads of Department, and hold them to individual account before the country. We have a sound republican objection to the name and the thing "Cabinet Council," for though certainly Republican enough in its suggestion of genial cigars and boots familiarly elevated, there is in the spirit of it an aristocratic twang, which if it had not already proved repulsive to the simple good sense of the earlier Presidents, had certainly not recommended itself to them by any qualities which should be acceptable to Executive minds. It was Washington's wont as to grave measures of State policy to address letters to his several Secretaries and so draw out their views in carefully digested replies, which should thenceforth stand recorded, to enhance or disparage their wisdom or their patriotism. There was no mysterious laying together of departmental heads in cozy corners of the White House, no aying and noing, no pairing off and dividing, no diplomatic bulling and bearing, no voting at the next Presidency, and taking the bearings of important questions through a four years' telescope. The separate views, and the reasons for them, once submitted to the Executive, the decision rested with him, and it was rendered with a full sense of Executive accountability, and no lack of that dignified self-reliance with which the confidence of the country should inspire the man whom a free people have placed at its head.

In this unhappily antiquated method there is that air of simplicity, wisdom and firmness which we should rejoice to see imitated by the new Administration. If our Republican President means, as we hope, studiously to take Washington for his exemplar, he may, without detriment to his reputation for sagacity, begin just here; and it is in this view of the subject that we contemplate with pleasure his action in the present instance.

Two Cents an Acre.—The Alligator Sovereignty of Florida, which still—in the irresistible phraseology of its Ordinance of Secession—maintains its attitude as an "independent nation," has recently been engaged in an extraordinary effort to raise the wind. The treasury, you observe, has been now for some time disgustingly empty; and that serene and generous Uncle under whose favor the Floridians have heretofore waxed fat, has lately had quite enough ado attending to himself. So the supreme authorities have succeeded in negotiating the sale of half a million of acres of their national domain to a company of New-Orleans speculators, at *two cents an acre*—said land being situated upon and in the vicinity of Caloosahatchie. By this masterly financial stroke, a sum of not less than ten million *mills* is secured to the sovereign exchequor—that is if the Pelicanders are silly enough ever to pay it. Such a bit of finance, at the present exigency of her national history, exhibits a shrewdness worthy of Yulee himself; for the likelihood is that *one cent* an acre, even if made payable in Pelican bills, will be quite as much as the choicest tid-bits of peninsular soil will command in a year or two from now, if it persists in being or remaining an independent national tail to South Carolina. If the young nation, however, will offer the whole of her dry land for sale in one parcel, and will agree to make an *auto-da-fè* of all her fire-eaters, she might be able to negotiate its sale at present high prices. We ourselves might give a moment's consideration at least to it. The advertising receipts for the Times, even in these hard times, for a week, would be amply sufficient, at the maximum price, to purchase the whole State, not to mention one or two able-bodied hands to take care of it.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Proposed Evacuation of Sumpter—Effect of the News in the South and in the Border States—Plans of the Virginia Secessionists—The Slave-trade Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

The impression made upon the Secessionists of the Border States, by the rumored purpose of evacuating Fort Sumpter, has borne a marked contrast to that produced by the same suggestion on the Confederate States themselves. In the latter the news has been received with inexpressible delight and the wildest excitement. They regard the withdrawal of the forces as preliminary to the acknowledgment of their independence, and therefore as the consummation of their revolt, without incurring the hazards of war. But the Secessionists of Virginia, and other Slave States which adhere to the Union, regard the measure from a different stand-point. What they want is food for agitation and alarm. The great majority of their constituents have decided not to go out of the Union for existing causes of complaint, and the Secessionists, who have failed to alienate the hearts of the people from the Union, on account of the election of a Republican President, still hope to arouse them on the issue of "coercing" the seceded States. This is their last card, and if this fails them they will be irretrievably ruined. With such objects in view, and surrounded by such circumstances, it is not difficult to understand how very differently the news of the abandonment of Fort Sumpter was received in Virginia, by the Secessionists, from what your Charleston correspondent records of its effects in South Carolina. The truth is, that the Secessionists in the Union occupy to those out of it a relative position not unlike that of the boys to the frogs in the fable. A war between the Federal Government and that of the Confederate States may be sport for the former, but it would be death to the latter.

It is to be regretted that the Virginia Legislature, like those of North Carolina and Tennessee, had not submitted to the people the questions of Convention or no Convention, while they were voting to elect delegates. There is scarcely a doubt that the proposition would have been voted down by a decided majority; and the State would thus have been saved the expense, and the whole country the nuisance of the organized band of agitators now sitting at Richmond. It would be impossible for so many Virginia demagogues to be congregated without injury to the public peace at a time like the present. It is the very thing desired by the Secessionists, and the very thing which the honest yeomanry of Virginia deprecate, but which they had not the opportunity to squelch, as did those of North Carolina and Tennessee.

The secession demagogues are eternally harping upon the necessity of "new guarantees," and the importance of making this demand a *sine qua non* of adherence to the Union. The guarantees required are all eminently impracticable, absurd, and useless, as might be expected from a cabal of hair-splitting Virginia demagogues. They demand a right to carry Slavery into the Territories, when every intelligent man in the country knows that there is not a foot of territory adapted to Slavery, belonging to the Union; and that the demand, if it were granted, would be of no more use than a guarantee for the establishment of Slavery in the moon. Another demand is, that slaveholders shall be allowed to carry their slaves into and through the Free States, whenever it may suit their convenience to travel. This demand is made exclusively in the interests of the wealthiest classes, since the poorer slaveholders never travel North for purposes of pleasure, and never require the personal attendance of slaves. But it is well-known that the Northern people are invincibly opposed to the introduction of slaves among them, and it is for this very reason that the demand is made. The real object is to get up an issue, which will enable the demagogues to excite the people up to the point which is required to get the State out of the Union.

But the guarantee which Virginia and the other States which adhere to the Union really needs, but which has never been demanded by their secession demagogues, is security against competition with Africa, in the supply of slaves for the Southern market. This they can never obtain except as a part of the present Union. If they join the Southern Confederacy they will infallibly be compelled to acquiesce in the practical, if not open and legalized revival of the foreign Slave-trade. The Southern Confederacy has, for the sake of seducing the Northern Slave States into their league, pretended to prohibit this trade; but if the power of the United States Government has been insufficient to compel obedience on this subject, it will be in vain to expect it under an exclusively Slaveholding Confederacy. It is well known that a leading motive to secession has been the desire to obtain cheap slaves from Africa; and whatever the Constitution of the Confederate States may say to the contrary, that trade will be revived, so far as it can be done by South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States.

If Virginia and the other Slave States which adhere to the Union remain loyal, the Federal Government, in coöperation with those of England and France, will undertake to suppress the African Slave-trade, on the coast of the Confederate States. The latter will have no moral force worth speaking of, and will be in other respects too weak to resist the outward pressure; and the result will be that the Border States will continue to have an outlet for their surplus slaves, in supplying the Southern demand. In this way they will become gradually freed from the evil of an excessive black population. But if they follow the example of their Southern neighbors, and vote themselves out of the Union, and into the league of the Confederate States, they will cease to have any guarantee against a ruinous competition with Congo, Dahomey, and other slave-breeding States on the other side of the Atlantic. The North would cease to trouble itself with the matter if the Border States leave them, and the public mind would probably settle down into the conviction that the Slave-trade with Africa was no worse than that with Virginia; and that if the South must be Africanized, it matters not how soon. The enemies of Slavery would say that the greater the number of slaves the sooner the system will be overthrown, while thousands of unprincipled wretches in New-York and other Free States would more actively engage in the trade than ever, when its suppression ceases to be a matter of National interest and becomes one merely of sentiment.

It must not be forgotten that the Slave-trade carried on between Cuba and Africa is against the laws of Spain, and contrary to her treaties with England, France and the United States. Yet, the Cubans being favorable to it, and the Spanish Government being corrupt and indifferent, the traders have no great difficulty in evading the laws. This will be precisely the case with the Government of the Southern Confederacy. The national sentiment, the cupidity of the traders, and the moral indifference and corruption of the officials, will pave the way for a flourishing traffic. If we reflect that Cuba alone, with a territory smaller than that of South Carolina, has imported thirty to seventy thousand slaves per annum, *and consumed them*, what may we not anticipate as to the extent of a trade with the Southern Confederacy? It would be a moderate estimate to set down the importation at two hundred thousand per annum during the next ten years, or two millions in the aggregate. The facilities of the importation from Africa, at about one-fifth the cost of American slaves, would enable the foreign traders completely to monopolize the market, to the exclusion of home-bred slaves.

The Methodist Baltimore Conference is in the throes of dissolution. This Conference embraces a large portion of Northern Virginia, and perhaps the whole of Maryland, with a part of Pennsylvania. I am informed that the Pro-Slavery wing of the Church in Maryland, by dint of greater activity, have managed to instruct their delegates in the Conference sitting at Stanton, Va., to vote for secession from the Northern Church; but I am assured by an intelligent and estimable member of the denomination that he thinks at least half the members are for adhering, notwithstanding the Anti-Slavery "Chapter" adopted by the last General Conference. There are no less than fifty Methodist congregations in Baltimore. It is said to be an admitted fact in Maryland that the Methodist Church is the chief nursery of the Anti-Slavery feeling which pervades the State, and that through its influence a large portion of the 90,000 free colored people have been liberated. The Methodists embrace nearly half the religious congregations in Baltimore. OBSERVER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Opinions of a Tennessee Man Concerning the Policy of the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 11, 1861.

The reported determination of the President to evacuate Forts Sumpter and Pickens, affords us hope that the pacific promises of the new *régime* are to be followed by action in the right direction. I propose to inquire into the probable consequences of so bold and unexpected a step.

Were Mr. Lincoln to evacuate Fort Sumpter, he will have parted with a position difficult to hold or to reinforce, useless if peace is to continue, of little value if war must ultimately come; its possession by the Federal Government is considered as a standing menace, as a proof positive of the "coercion," now almost the sole stock of the Secessionists for keeping up the excitement by which they hope to hold the Cotton States in their present position and to drag out the Border States.

What would be the consequences of its evacuation? In the Border States it would cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of those of us who have for the last four months stood by the Union, through good report and evil report; it would consolidate the Union sentiment of these States, and extinguish the last spark of secession among us. It would restore public confidence, give an impetus to business, and remove from our hearts the burden under which we have so long labored, the depressing fear that we were about to be dragged into a horrible and unnatural war of the most destructive character. It would make our attachment to the Union a thing as of yore, to be gloried in, not to be apologized for. In short, it would secure the Border States to the Union by ties as strong, and an attachment as earnest, as at any time in our past history. With us of the Border States the crisis of 1860–61 will have been past; our devotion to the Union, tried and purified by the ordeal, will be firmer, purer, and deeper than ever.

How in the Cotton States? In all of them the election for Convention, and the secession ordinances, have been rushed through in hot haste in a storm of passion, almost without giving the people time to think at all; yet in all of them there was even a large minority opposed to this suicidal measure. The excitement has been kept up and events hurried forward by the arts of the desperate demagogues to whom these unfortunate people have, in an evil hour, committed their destinies. Foremost among the appliances to keep their power, to infuriate and terrify the people, has been the threatened coercion based chiefly upon the occupation of these forts. Upon this pretext to resist invasion, an army has been levied, the true object of which is to overcome and subjugate their own people. It cannot be doubted that such an overture to peace and concord, and such a disclaimer of force as the withdrawal of these troops would have a most happy effect upon the minds of these people. The time for calm and deliberate reflection which Mr. Lincoln promises in his Inaugural will have come, and the result will be at an early day the return to their proper position of all the seceded States. There is already in many of these States a strong reactionary feeling, quiet and subdued as yet, but only awaiting for its full development the "hour and the man." Already discontent with the new order of things, disappointment at its results, anxiety about its hazards, yearnings for the calm, quiet security they have left behind them—have manifested in various quarters. How soon would a reunion party spring up in their midst, like Minerva, full armed from the brain of Jove, under so inspiriting a proof that their countrymen were not their enemies, that even "Black Republicans" did not desire utterly to crush them.

A vast majority of the people of the Cotton States fully expected when they seceded that they would be speedily followed by the Border States; of that under the policy suggested they will have utterly despaired, and that fact alone is abundantly sufficient under favorable auspices to speedily convert the anti-secession minorities into majorities in all the seceding States.

Again, the policy of evacuating the forts would change the question from one of civil war to the more moderate dimensions of a political embarrassment, grave and menacing it is true, but still merely political. No points of contact would remain between the seceded States and the Federal Government, they dare not invade the Border States, have no idea of running their heads against stone walls after that fashion, they could not attack anybody, and as nobody would attack them, all the *éclat* of patriotism, of fighting for their country, of repelling invasion, of dying on their hearth-stones, would be lost. The poetry of the whole thing would have evaporated, and they would have but the doleful prosaic task of making bricks without straw, of constructing a nation without the slightest coherency in their materials. Under such circumstances how early, how complete, how overwhelming would be the revulsion? All fevers have their depression, all violent excitements have their reaction, and under proper treatment the secession frenzy will prove no exception to the rule. If the Administration can but take this tide at the *ebb*, it will lead them to fortune and their country to safety.

Here is the sum of the whole matter: this nation is *de facto* dismembered; if it is to be reconstructed by military force, Major Anderson and his men are far too few; if by the consent of the governed, the free votes of the people of the seceded States, they are just that many *too many*.

What objection is there to this course of procedure? It is a point of honor not to abandon Government property; but the property is now not used for its legitimate purpose of protecting the port of Charleston; there is no foreign enemy; it is not necessary to hold it for that purpose; it is neither right nor politic to hold it for any other. If coercion is to be the order of the day, the force is too small to effect anything; if conciliation is to be the policy, Fort Sumpter is a stumbling block and a rock of offense. To maintain the *statu quo* is possible only for a short time; to reinforce or suppress the port would precipitate a collision. And then what becomes of the time for deliberate and calm reflection which Mr. Lincoln promised us. The only effect of the existing position of affairs is to keep Major Anderson and his men close prisoners, without an object—not to coerce Charleston. No honor is lost by a retreat that saves a province or a city, still less by one that may save a nation. Military prestige demands that we shall not abandon a defensible post in the face of the enemy. If this Government means as it avers, to be conciliatory and pacific, there is no enemy but misguided friends among those whose batteries frown around Fort Sumpter. To save them, to save us, to save our country from the disastrous *dénouement* of civil war, would be the object of a retreat more glorious, if it shall succeed, than all the victories which brighten the annals of American arms.

What further objection? Northern people won't stand it; it will humiliate them, it will ruin the party. *I* would say perish the party! and save the country, but as I cannot expect Republicans to be so self-denying, I will answer this objection more after the fashion prescribed in Proverbs. If the Republican Party wishes to live as such, it can only live by nationalizing itself, for not a second time, after our late experiences, can a sectional President, in any sense of the term, be elected. It can nationalize itself in no other way than by conciliating the Border States; it can conciliate them in no manner half so effectual as by restoring our peace, confidence and unity. Every man in the Border States will feel a load of tons lifted from his heart when he learns that Major Anderson and his men are safe out of Fort Sumpter, and speeding on their way to Washington. The Abolitionists will howl, the Anti-Compromise men will sneer and denounce the want of "back bone." Let them howl, let them sneer, but look to the end —*finis coronat opus*—the end crowns the work. If this policy shall turn back the flood of secession, shall avert the horrors of civil war, shall ultimately restore our Union, how blest the man whom Providence has permitted to be instrumental in so holy a work. MADISON.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

A number of bills were reported favorably from the Standing Committees, among them were the following:

The bill to revise the proceedings relative to the Central Park, extending its area.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital College.

The bill to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

The President presented a communication from William Curtis Noyes in relation to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Manierre—Extending the laws for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies in the State over all foreign companies and agencies, not incorporated under the State law.

By Mr. Manierre—To enable the Supervisors of New-York to acquire lands for the building of a Court House. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly.

By Mr. Robertson, creating the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney-General, and to hold office five years.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the dividends of fire insurance companies.

To amend the Charter of the Jewish Society for the education of poor children.

To increase the compensation of State Prison physicians.

To facilitate the trial of civil actions.

The resolutions of the Special Committee on Federal Relations coming up as the special order, Mr. Fiero, after debate, moved to postpone them indefinitely. Carried by a vote of yeas 13, nays 12. Messrs. Abell, Kelley, Ramsey, Robinson, Spinola and Williams were absent. This vote will probably be reconsidered.

J. McLeod Murphy inquired if any reply had been made by the Police Commissioners to the inquiries relative to the sending of detectives to the Southern States.

The President stated that no reply has been received.

Mr. Murphy—Well, is there no way to compel them to take notice of the action of the Senate?

The President—None, unless the Senate declare them in contempt.

The subject was here dropped.

The bill appropriating $20,000 to the State Agricultural College, was debated in Committee of the Whole.

Progresss was reported.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

Gov. Morgan, through his private Secretary, Mr. Doty, transmitted a joint resolution of Congress, proposing to the several State Legislatures an article amendatory of the Constitution providing that no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service, such amendment to be valid when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures.

In transmitting the resolutions the Governor says:

The amendment proposed is one which will commend itself to the judgment while it conforms to the sentiment of the people of the State, who on all occasions have avowed the doctrine of the right of the States respectively to control their domestic institutions in such a manner as they may judge most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. While New-York is unalterably opposed to the institution of Slavery within her own borders, and is unwilling to submit to any external interference with her internal policy, she is unqualifiedly in favor of extending any proper constitutional guarantee desired by her sister States, against the exercise of any power to interfere with or abolish the domestic institutions therein. An amendment to the Constitution, such as is now proposed, would be accepted by the Border States as an earnest of the good faith of the Northern States to preserve for them for all time their constitutional rights. He would respectfully and earnestly recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith communicated.

[Signed,] E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. Cozans, by consent, introduced a bill for the relief of James Savage and Thomas Kane, of New-York.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad Act passed. Also a bill to amend the law relative to exempting ministers of the Gospel from taxation.

Mr. Bergen called from the table the bill to grant certain privileges to the South Side Railroad.

Mr. Tuthill moved to strike out the enacting clause.

A warm debate ensued, Messrs. Bergen and Kernan advocating the bill, and Mr. Tuthill opposing it.

Mr. Young opposed the bill on the ground that it allowed light rails to be laid on the road, and his experience of ten years had convinced him that life was not safe where steam is run over a light rail. On this ground alone he voted against the bill.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, and the bill passed—71 to 37.

The bill to abolish the Commission on the claims of the soldiers of 1812, and to transfer the duties to a clerk in the Comptroller's Department, passed.

The Assembly reassembled at 3 P. M. The following bills were passed:

The bill to legalize the action of the New-York Common Council in relation to the appointment of messengers in the bureau of unsafe builings.

The Annual Supply bill.

The bill to amend the Queens County Savings Bank Charter.

The bill to incorporate the Veteran Scott Guards of New-York.

The bill to amend the act for the regulation of the Central Park.

The New-York Annual County tax levy bill.

A motion by Mr. Jones to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee to insert $250,000 for the Harlem Bridge, having been lost.

To authorize the construction of street railroads in Syracuse.

The bill to preserve game in Suffolk and Queens Counties.

Some twenty private bills were alse passed. The weather being unusually stormy, several attempts were made to adjourn over till to-morrow morning, but were defeated by objections being raised.

Mr. Buckley offered a resolution for the perpetual session of the Assembly to be divided into four watches of 32 members each, the several watches to be relieved in their turn, every eight bells, leaving 96 members always in the House.

Mr. Webster offered a preamble and resolution declaring:

Whereas, The public were not desirous for a large amount of legislation; and whereas, evil-disposed persons have attributed the disposition of the House to work all day long, to a desire to have time to secure "big things" rather than regard for the public good; therefore,

Resolved, That the afternoon sessions be abolished.

Messrs. Benedict and Woodruff also offered resolutions of a similar character, all of them being, of course, objected to.

The House protracted its session until after 7½ o'clock, which is the hour for holding the evening sessions, and then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Notaries Appointed by the Governor.

For New-York.—John Ahern, William Apgar, Francis C. Bowman, Edward W. Collin, James J. Dean, Peter H Duncan, Charles Edwards, Walter Edwards, Jr., William H. Ely, William C. R. English, Guglielmo Gajani, Daniel E. Gavit, J. Wilson Green, William S. Hascall, Francis S. Hoffman, Chas. Hoffman, J. Smith Homans, Samuel B. House, Solomon L. Hull, Edgar Irving, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Sigismund Lang, Joseph C. Lawrence, Edward S. McPherson, Stephen Merrihew, Napoleon B. Mountford, William W. Niles, Calvin Noyes, Abraham Pierce, Joseph C. Pinckney, Henry C. Place, Edward Prime, Jr., J. Solis Ritterband, Bernard Roelker, Thomas Sadlers, John B. Satterthwaite, Alexander P. Sharp, Elliott F. Shepard, William J. Sinclair, S. Newton Smith, Frederick Smyth, Richard Stackpoole, Godfrey W. Steinbrenner, Edward G. Thompson, Thomas S. Trumbull, Gideon J. Tucker, Paschal W. Turney, Charles H. Van Brunt, George G. Waters, Wellington Wells, Jarvis B. Williams.

For Kings.—Francis G. Quevedo, J. Arnold Cross, Sumner Stow Ely, Gilbert R. Lindsay, Jr., James Wheeler, John C. Schenck, William W. Edwards.

News from Havana.

PRINCE ALFRED AT BERMUDA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana the 17th, has arrived. Sugars were dull, at 6⅞@7 reals for Nos. 12 to 14. Molasses dull. Freights unaltered; much depressed. Sterling Exchange, 10@10¾ per cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1@3 per cent. premium.

Prince Alfred had been heard from at Bermuda. He will arrive at Havana about April 1. Grand preparations have been made for his reception.

The yacht *Mary Kingsland*, from New-York, has been wrecked on the Florida coast. The Scott Theatrical Troupe were rescued by the *Cahawba*, after several days' exposure. Nearly all the property and the boat were lost, valued at $4,000.

The Suffering in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Thursday, March 21.

Joseph Tattowatiers, with a number of the leading men of the tribe, came in yesterday with seventeen teams for supplies, from the Relief Society, and were supplied with corn, flour, beans, meat and clothing, and with a quantity of wheat for seed.

They claim the $600,000 due them from the Government, for which they have recently instituted a suit. The tribe numbers 2,700, and the head men estimate that there are over 1,000 needing assistance.

Over 30,000 bushels of seed wheat have been received and distributed from this point, together with large amounts of garden and other seed. Near 300 teams were loaded with supplies of different descriptions to-day.

The weather is cold and windy here, and the season very backward.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

An accident occurred to the mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night. It ran into some cattle on the track, near Altoona. The baggage and mail car caught fire. The mail matter, with the baggage of eighty passengers, was destroyed. No lives were lost. Nobody was injured. The train arrived here this afternoon.

Accident on the Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 21.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, this morning, when four miles East of Gelman, Ill., ran off the track, and a man named John Cook was badly hurt, and two of his children were killed.

Disaster to the Ship Liverpool.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21.

The ship *Liverpool* (packet) from Liverpool for Boston, is ashore near Edgartown, with masts cut away; has lost anchors, boats, chains, and is full of water. She has been towed into Edgartown. All hands saved.

The Kansas M. E. Conference.

ATCHISON, Thursday, March 21.

The annual Conference of the M. E. Church for this State commenced its sessions this morning, with Bishop Norris presiding, and some extra members from all parts of the State in attendance.

Missouri Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 21.

Sight Exchange on New-York 3@3¼ ℔ cent. premium. Missouri Funds, prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, 1½@2 ℔ cent. below Missouri.

FROM CANADA.

The Opening of the Canadian Parliament—The Extradition Treaty—No Further Aid to the Grand Trunk, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 18, 1861.

The Canadian Parliament commenced another session on Saturday. The ceremony here is a copy on a diminished scale of the opening of Parliament in Great Britain. We have the same firing of twenty-one cannon, the same extra *Gazette* afterwards, the same Royal speeches, only instead of the Queen there is the Governor-General, instead of Dukes, Earls and Lords we have only a few Honorables, and those so called by courtesy, not of right; so that it's not the Hon. John Thomas, but the Hon. Mr. John Thomas that we have here—a very important difference indeed, is it not? Yet the Canadian Parliament has very great powers—is, in fact, all-powerful within the Province, and, to all intents, independent of the British Legislature.

In his Excellency's speech there was an allusion to the Anderson case. It is likely that the power of committal under the Extradition Treaty will be taken from the individual magistrates, who now have it, and given to the Quarter Sessions. It is also understood that Sir Richard Bethel will introduce a bill into the British Parliament to declare that the English Court of Queen's Bench has no jurisdiction here in Canada. That is the only thing in the speech that will interest the United States. The two other points, chiefly important to Canada, are that there is to be a Bankruptcy Act passed for Upper Canada, and that no further relief is to be given to the Grand Trunk Railway, which will, therefore, in all probability, pass into the hands of the bondholders.

Hon. Sir George Brown, the leader of the Opposition, is seriously unwell at Toronto, and unable to be present here. The Ministry are having it all their own way in consequence.

The Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 21.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was carried in the Assembly. The Orange amendments censoring the conduct of the Ministry, in connection with the troubles at Kingston during the visit of the Prince of Wales, were lost by a large majority.

Explosion in a Printing Ink Manufactory.—Yesterday afternoon several workmen in Mr. L. Arnold's printing-ink manufactory, No. 61 Ann-street, were severely scalded by the scattering of the contents of a sixty-gallon kettle of oil. The kettle of oil stood upon a small steam-boiler, which exploded and caused the mishap. John Ebbs, Moses Peterson, and a man named Jones, were all injured, the former so badly that he was removed to the New-York Hospital.

Matinee.—Mr. Gustav Satter will give another of his pleasant entertainments to day, at Dodworth's saloon. The programme contains a Sonata, by Beethoven, a Fantasia in themes from "La Juive," and numerous minor pieces. Commences at one o'clock.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH &CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
Caution.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, at 12s.; Slippers, Tyes and Buskins, at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Misses', Boys and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

Woodnutt—Frost.—At Glen Cove, on Tuesday, March 19, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry C Woodnutt, of Cincinnati, to Anna E., daughter of Edward L. Frost.

☞ Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy.

Brown—Drumgold.—At Port Chester, March 20, Adam T. Brown to S. Amelia Drumgold, daughter of John Drumgold, all of the above place.

DIED.

Saunders.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 21, of diphtheria, Lillie, second daughter of Edward A. and Eliza L. Saunders, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral. this day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 148 West 37th st.

Jessup.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Emily C., wife of Benjamin T Jessup.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No 48 West 22d st, without further invitation.

Ferry.—In this City, on Thursday, March 21, Sarah Armstong, wife of J. Milton Ferry, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Mr. T. A. Howe are requested to attend her funeral, from 27th st M. E. Church, on Saturday, March 23, at 11 o'clock.

Bruce.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19. after a long illness, Catharine Wolfe, wife of George Bruce, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be performed at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock, precisely. Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Gayler.—On Tuesday, March 19, Charles J. Gayler, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Okell, No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

Struelens.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, suddenly, Nazaire Struelens, of the firm of Struelens & Palmers, of this City, a native of Gramont, Belgium, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his partners, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 213 East 10th-st, near 2d av., on Friday at 8½ o'clock A. M., from whence the remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, where the services will be held, at 9½ o'clock.

Roberts.—On Thursday evening, March 21, Julius D. Roberts, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's paper.

Deane.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 20, Edward Deane, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 300 Adelphia st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further-invitation.

Belden.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 20, Rev. William Belden, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the teachers of the Normal and Public Schools of New-York, with which he was for many years connected, are invited to attend the funeral services at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) Brooklyn on Saturday. 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M

King.—At his residence, No. 91 Main-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 21, Christopher King, aged 41 years and 2 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

Comstock.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, March 20, after a long and painful illness, Henry Comstock, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, this day. (Friday,) at 2 o'clock

Waring.—At Hudson, on Tuesday, March 18, of apoplexy, Elizabeth Annfield, wife of George Waring, in the 70th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Freeborn.—At Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 17. Thomas, son of the late Gideon and Eliza A. Freeborn in the 43d year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 187, March 21, 1861.
73, 61, 38, 58, 60, 75, 17, 74, 26, 39, 27, 41.
Class No. 188, March 21, 1861.
55, 72, 49, 16, 34, 39, 20, 14, 71, 7, 21, 25, 75.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 21 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.

We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods per Ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.

Look at the following *bona fide* list of prices and compare them with any bills ever purchased.

Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.

FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen, never before offered for less than $1 50.
BREAKFAST PLATES for 85c, and TEA PLATES for 75c per dozen.
FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, 224 pieces, for $22.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $3.
FRENCH DECORATED TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $6 25 and upwards.
AND OTHER CHINA GOODS IN PROPORTION.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS 6 pieces, $16.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE FORKS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE SPOONS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SPOONS, $1 75 per dozen.

A great variety of other goods, such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLERY, &c., at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.
BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1861.
MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.

Dear Sir: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
TELEGRAM.
LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond
"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage.*"
PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by
A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
No 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Eminent chemists have analyzed the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN prepared by Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, and report that it is a superior article for baking purposes. It is packed in a tasteful manner.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st, New-York.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children, unsurpassed. Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

PANIC—PANIC.—MUST BE SOLD, 10,000 BOTtles of Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment This great remedy for pains and aches stands foremost among the liniments of the day. Try it; 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell for cash.
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?"
Just as sure as death or quarter-day, my Onguent will force the beard or moustaches to grow within six weeks from its first application. I don't care how beardless your face is, it will make it grow and won't stain or injure the skin. It is sold by dealers generally. Price $1; or I send it anywhere by mail, postage free.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price by applying to
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.
A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power. we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HAVE YOU GOT
HAVE YOU GOT
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The Double Page Sheet
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NOW READY
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NOW READY
At all the News Stores; price 4 cents.
☞ Ask for No. 1, Vol. 2, and see that you get a Map of the World along with it.
Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO.,
No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While traveling in Arabia.
The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.
This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public
It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.
We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.
Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.
For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The best family medicine now before the public, for the cure of scrofula, ulcers, scurvy, or eruptions of the skin, fever and ague, dyspepsia, dropsy, piles, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.
By their use the blood is restored to a healthy state and freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.
The LIFE PILLS have been used with great success in bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, nervous headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, and the sickness incident to females in delicate health.
The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c., THE NERVOUS and REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS, in BOTH SEXES. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D. formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York.
"Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."
—*From the N. Y. Home Journal.*
The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous, Seminal and Consumptive Diseases, is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.
Published by H. G. LAWRENCE, Bookseller, No. 1 Vesey-st.
Author's address, 653 Broadway, cor Bond st., up stairs.

SENSIBLE PEOPLE PONDER!

The Indian believes water, dew, ice, hail, snow and hoar-frost to be distinct elements.

Scientific men, too, once thought that light, heat, electricity, magnetism and galvanism were distinct elements, but civilization and advancement have demonstrated that all the first are but modifications of water, and the latter but modifications of electricity.

Thus Nature ever proves her unity!

In our day, physicians still believe
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS,
RHEUMATISM,
INFLUENZA,
CATARRH,
ERISYPELAS,
SORE THROAT,
MEASLES,
HEAD ACHES,
INTERMITTENT,
SCARLET,
BILIOUS AND YELLOW FEVER,
APOPLEXY,
PNEUMONIA and CONSUMPTION,
Are entirely distinct diseases, while in fact they
ARE BUT ONE AND THE SAME DISEASE,
Which is impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood.

Thus Nature preserves her unity even in diseases.

Warmth liquifies all kinds of congealed water, and science can convert heat, light, magnetism and galvanism into electricity.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,
By taking from the blood acrimonious humors, change every kind of disease into blessed health. One thing only being necessary, that they be used before the powers of life are too much exhausted.
The distinctive feature of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
is this, they take up and expel only such impurities in the
HUMAN BODY AS OCCASION DISEASE,
and thus by the mere act of purging with them,
ALL KINDS OF DISEASE HAVE BEEN CURED.
And why not? ARE NOT ALL DISEASES THE RESULT OF POISONOUS MATTERS IN THE BLOOD, as much so as that ice and snow are but modifications of water.
THERE IS, IN FACT, HERE, BOTH A UNITY OF REMEDY AS WELL AS A UNITY OF DISEASE.
SCARLET FEVER ESPECIALLY AFFECTS THE THROAT; MEASLES, THE MUCOUS-MEMBRANE OF THE LUNGS; TYPHUS, the Little and Big Gut; ERYSIPELAS, the integuments of the Head and Face; RHEUMATISM, the larger Joints and their surrounding structures.
IN THESE AND IN ALL OTHER DISEASES,
IT IS SIMPLY THE DEPOSIT UPON THE PART
AFFECTED OF EFFETE MATTERS.
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD IS THUS PRODUCED, which is the cause of the pain, wherever its locality, whether in the bowels, kidneys or any other organ.
Now the simple act of
PURGING CURES ALL THESE TROUBLES.
The effete matters are removed, and
THE BLOOD RESTORED TO HEALTHFUL PURITY,
and no "inflammation hurts or leaves any lesion or other" bad consequence, when this method is enforced with
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
Which are known to be
THE MOST RELIABLE PURGATIVE,
While they are harmless for the tenderest age or weakest frame. In full doses, most active and searching in their operation, diving into the inmost recesses of the body, carrying all impurities to the bowels, from whence they are expelled.
In smaller doses, say of one or two pills, they are the most
RELIABLE TONIC LAXATIVE IN THE WORLD.
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN
They are the safest and best Medicine; one or two Pills being sufficient to
EXPEL ALL WORMS,
And Slime out of which they are formed in fact.
For WORMS they should always be used for three days together, using mainly a milk diet then rest three days. They are a most
CERTAIN CURE,
And can never injure.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
HAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH over
TEN MILLIONS
of sick people in the last forty years, and are now the safeguard of over
A MILLION OF FAMILIES
IN
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA,
And I have no doubt the wonderful increase of population in both Hemispheres, is measurably due to their health-giving properties. Since their
INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD IN 1751,
DEATH HAS DECREASED
to 25 in a 1,000 per year; and in this country, where every SENSIBLE PERSON uses them,
DEATHS ARE BUT 15 IN 1,000 PER YEAR,
Or one and one-half per cent. of the whole population per annum!
EFFECTS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
When a sick person takes a few full doses of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
how different he looks! How different he feels. He carries himself erect—his step is springy with vitality—his complexion clear, and his eye serene; the body is indeed lightened of a load.
DISEASE HAS BEEN EXPELLED,
AND HEALTH IS IN ITS PLACE.
The food which, before BRANDRETH'S PILLS were used, only oppressed, now vivifies and strengthens, BECAUSE NOW THE STOMACH ABSTRACTS ALL NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES, which before it was unable to effect, being clogged and weakened by disease.
YE SICK, PONDER!!
Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at
No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
And No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.
Be sure and send your orders only to one of these places and secure valuable documents, besides PILLS DIRECT from the Laboratory.
One dollar inclosed to Dr. B. BRANDRETH, Brandreth Building, New-York, will secure one box containing 125
BRANDRETH PILLS,
or five single boxes, and valuable documents, by return mail, to any part of the United States, without further charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 3d-av., in the hosiery store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply for two days, at her present employer's, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 13 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women—one as first-class waitress and chambermaid, the other as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American cooking; French and Spanish cooking, if required; no objection to help in the washing of a small private family; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and mind a baby, or as chambermaid alone; no objection to assist in the waiting; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Forsyth-st., front room, No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can come well recommended from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of grown people; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or sewing; this person will be found kind and obliging. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., a little back from the street.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 268 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; good City reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 13th-st., New-York

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches, and can produce the most undoubted reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can come recommended from her last employers. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 255 West 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, soups, pastry and game, and would do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9; or as regular laundress and chambermaid, and take charge of the linen. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, as first-class cook, who has had a long experience in first-class families; thoroughly understands her business. None need apply unless they are willing to give liberal wages. Best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of reference; for 9 years in one family; would prefer to have a place all Summer, but would have no objections to go to Newport. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., back basement.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, in a first-class family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, to cook and assist in washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 86 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel girl as cook, washer and ironer; is excellent in the above capacities, and is a good baker; would do the general housework of a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Also a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children. The two would prefer to go together in one family, but would go separate, if necessary. Apply at No. 184 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and can make desserts; is willing to do the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 24th-st., second floor, front room, between the 6th and 7th avs. Has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker of plain pies; good City reference. Apply at 61 Laight-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 169 10th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; understands milk and butter; can make good bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 139 Madison-st., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference will be given from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a girl, with City recommendation, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Call at No. 271 Bleecker-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call or address at No. 195 24th-st., corner 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—OR TO TAKE CHARGE of an invalid lady or family; a middle-aged Scotch woman, Protestant, accustomed to the entire management of a family; no objection to travel. Apply for two days, from 1 to 4, at No. 46 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper or nurse; she is capable of either; can take the entire charge of an infant. City reference given. Apply at No. 283 6th av., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to do housework in a small private family, or would go as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; good bread baker; willing and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 130 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-rate laundress; no objection to assist in chamberwork, or would do fine washing and chamberwork, or would do plain sewing. City reference. Can be seen till engaged; call at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, who has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands the care of a baby; can sew neatly; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st. near 6th-av. in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young Protestant girl, of 18 years of age, as children's nurse, and to do plain sewing or assist in light chamberwork; wages no object. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has four years' references from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would prefer travelling. Can be seen, for two days, at 135 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED person desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take entire charge of an infant, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has reliable City reference; would go to the country for the Summer, or travel. Can be seen at, or address a note to No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT young girl, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; can do embroidery; has been accustomed to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 86 West 40th-st. near 6th av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; can also make dresses and do all kinds of sewing and embroidering in the neatest manner; will assist with children or light chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a genteel young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would go by the week or month; best of City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a first class waitress, and to do chamberwork and fine washing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALWAYS ready for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day to cut and fit. Reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 803 Broadway.

MALES.

AS CARPENTER AND PAINTER, &c.—A situation wanted by a young man as carpenter and painter, &c.; would make himself useful in various branches of industry; can produce the best of reference as to capability and sobriety; would go to any part of the country. Can be seen at Mr. W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., or address B. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who understands horses and plain gardening perfectly; can come well recommended from his last place of three years' service; is fully acquainted with the care of harness, carriages, &c. A note addressed to P. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a sober, honest, reliable man; perfectly understands the care and management of fine horses and carriages. Can bring unexceptionable City reference from the two last places, where he has lived for the last twelve years. Can be seen at No. 59 11th-st., second gate from 5th-av., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, of sober and steady habits, who can furnish undoubted City and country references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. A note addressed to M N., Box No. 201 *Times* office, or No. 602 7th-av., for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man of purely temperate habits, as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages, careful driver; also plain gardening; references from two last places. Address J S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Scotchman, with the best of City references as to good moral character and ability to discharge his duties; the country preferred. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; understands the management of horses perfectly; has no objection to country or city; and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, without family; the wife would be willing to do plain sewing and take care of children; have good reference from their last place. Address B. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as groom and coachman by a Protestant single man; would go in the country; has the best of reference from his last place, as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address W. S., for two days, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a highly recommended Protestant single man as above; understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with above; is a strictly careful driver; is temperate, willing, and obliging, and would make himself useful in everything required; good reference. Address for two days J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable single young man, a situation in the above capacity; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; a country situation preferred; has two years' good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objections to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE Englishman wishes a situation as coachman and groom; is a good driver, and can produce the best of recommendations from his last employers. Address W. H. L., or apply at No. 355 8th-av., in the store, for two days.

AS ENGINEER.—A FRENCH MECHANIC AND Engineer desires to find employment. He is a good adjuster and can take the entire charge of a steam engine; would make his services useful in any line required. Address, for one week, L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A a respectable man who understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; understands the care and the management of horses; can get first class references from his last employers as to capability and integrity. Address L. D., for three days, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; no objections to any part of the country; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address C. C., for three days, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a German young man, 24 years of age, of good character, sober and steady habits, not afraid to work, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands the care of horses, can milk cows, and is willing to make himself useful in every way possible; can come well recommended from his last place. Inquire for J. Price, for 4 days at No. 8 West 52d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS FARMER, PLAIN GARDENER, OR AS GROOM OR HOSTLER.—Wanted, a situation in the above capacities, by a man of steady industrious habits; has spent his whole life in the professions named; has satisfactory references for capacity and usefulness. Address, till engaged, S. S., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

AS FARMER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a man and wife, without incumbrance, in the country; man to take charge of a small farm and wife to do general housework, who perfectly understand their business; best of reference given. Address B. S., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober German; he is fully competent to take charge of a first-class residence; also understands the management of horses and cattle; good reference given. Inquire of Mr. Stout, President of Shoe and Leather Bank, or Mr. Kirtland, No. 388 Broadway, or address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single young man, who is well versed in the culture, preserving and propagation of all kinds of fruits, flowering plants, with a general supply of fresh vegetables; roads, lawns and ornamental sceneries arranged with regularity and taste; with good reference for his capability and habits, with premiums from our great national agricultural fair. Address D. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener alone, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his profession; is competent to take charge of a farm. The advertiser is willing and able to work. The best of testimonials and references produced. A note addressed to H. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to on Saturday.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, 35 years of age, a situation as gardener or nursery foreman; has been employed for the last eight years as propagator and general foreman to one of the largest florists and market gardeners in New-Jersey, to whom he with pleasure refers. Address J. S., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, married, who understands his business in all departments. Greenhouses, graperies, hot and cold, and stoves and arcadian houses, and the laying out of places and vegetables, and will superintend a farm. Has been nine years in this country. Address J. W. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man as vegetable gardener, and farmer, if required; understands the management of cattle, and is willing to make himself agreeable to everything. Good reference from his last place. Address P. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation by a single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its departments; is also fully competent in the laying out of new places, as first-class country residences, &c. Apply or address S. T., No. 807 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German gardener, who understands gardening thoroughly in all its branches. Call, or address GERMAN GARDENER, at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s seed-store, John st.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife (English Protestants;) the man as gardener, understands greenhouse, hot and cold grapery; the woman, a first-rate laundress, chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a practical man, a situation as gardener and farmer; has a fair knowledge of his business, with good reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or to Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—WANTED, BY a faithful, honest man, a situation as private watchman. Address R. S. D., Station D., Post-office, Astor-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man in his 17th year, in some Commercial House. Salary no object; writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures. A note addressed to J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable young single man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, drive oxen, mow, or take care of a vegetable garden. Any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for T. B., for two days. New-York reference given.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 27 Amity-st., in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single competent man, who understands his business well, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address J. O. U., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in drug store.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING HELP.—A middle aged man, with the best City and other references, who can use carpenter's tools well, fix machinery, and who is competent to run an engine, wishes for a situation in a factory or elsewhere, to do the general jobbing work; he is strictly sober, and would work for moderate wages, where a constant situation could be offered to him. Address N. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL hardware store, a boy about 15 or 16 years of age; one that resides in the lower part of the City with his parents preferred; salary, first year, $75. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A white or colored Protestant cook and laundress, for Bridgeport, Conn.; family only three persons; best City references, and must be uncommonly clean and neat; wages $10. Apply to P. T. BARNUM, American Museum.

A SECOND GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate working man; none other need apply; good recommendations will be required. Call at No 35 Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A TIDY GIRL, about 14 years of age, to do housework for a small family in Yorkville. Call at No. 8 7th-st., fourth house west of 3d av.

WET NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT; none need apply without City references. Apply at No. 61 London Terrace, between 9th and 10th avs., before 2 o'clock, P. M.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—WANTED, A GOOD steady mechanical assistant in Western Pennsylvania, for one year. Address, inclosing specimens and wages required, "ENGRAVER," *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ABOUT FIVE LOTS OF land for sale, to close a trust, on the north side of 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., suitable for stone, wood or lumber yards, or for manufacturing purposes, about 41 feet 8 inches on 34th-st., 87 feet in depth in the west line, and 125 feet across the rear, and 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,305 Broadway, or to CYRUS CURTISS, special receiver, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP THE BUSiness of Allen, Stevens & Co., a three-story house, with high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with Philadelphia front and brown-stone trimmings, and with all the modern improvements; house 20x42 feet; lot 20x100.5; situated south side of 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of H. E. STEVENS, or of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., Lumber Dealers, corner of 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 74 WEST 43D-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three-story and basement, high-stoop house, brown-stone front, 22 feet by 50, lot 100.5, in good order and all the improvements. Rent, $1,000. Also, for sale, No. 96 Madison-av., the new four-story, brown stone front house, 25x55, lot 95 feet; all the improvements. Apply to J. B. TALLMAN, No. 72 West 45th-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT No. 95 West 42d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide, no nuisances, neat yard, with arbor, grape-vines and plenty of trees and shrubbery. Price $12,000. Furniture, mostly new, will be sold with it if desired. Very convenient to stages and cars. Inquire of FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100, SITuation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs, the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs, three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st, high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x60; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 115 West 34th st.; contains all the best improvements, and is not surpassed by any in style, finish or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; house 25 feet by 60 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement houses in 39th-st., near 4th-av., 20x53, lot 98.9; furnished in a neat and convenient manner; will be sold low to suit the times. For terms inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—FOR sale very low, a four-story brown-stone English-basement house, diagonally opposite Gramercy Park; all improvements; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quit rent roll, situate near the junction of William and Chambers-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MODERN THREE-story brick dwelling house, with every improvement necessary for comfort. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 107 West 20th-st.

ATLANTIC HOTEL FOR SALE—WITH ALL or a part of the furniture, with a lease of nine years to run from May 1, 1861. Apply on the premises, No. 333 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 58 6th-st. Terms easy. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., 3d floor, from 11 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 32 Rutgers-st. Terms easy. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., 3d floor, from 11 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL BASEMENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for a physician's office, in a private house where board can be obtained. Location from Amity to 28th-st., between 2d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 1,848 Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 831 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO gentlemen, in a private family, residing near Union square. One floor of a moderate-sized house preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 831 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 4th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., a large or two small houses for a boarding house, by a lady from New-England, who has a valuable acquaintance in New-York. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED TO LEASE AT A MODERATE RENT.—A small cottage furnished, with from 6 to 40 acres of ground; 10 to 30 miles from the City, accessible by railroad or river. Address H. E. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—FULL SIZE, between 16th and 17th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, S. W. & R. B. ROOSEVELT, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good location, with modern improvements; rent not to exceed $1,000. FACTOR, Box 4,642 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SMALL MODERN-BUILT HOUSE in a respectable neighborhood, above 23d-st.; rent not to exceed $600. Address Box No. 1,030 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st.,
1st door east of Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl st. and No. 38 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 209 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORES TO RENT—OFFERED BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

No. 306 Pearl-st., near Peck slip.
No. 724 Broadway, new marble store, 27x130.
No. 654 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.
N. E. corner Broadway and White-st.
Also, Nos 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 75x81 feet.
No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
No. 497 Broadway, 24.8x200 feet.
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, for a term of years.
No. 253 Pearl-st., between John and Fulton sts.
No. 306 Pearl-st., and No. 8 Peck-slip.
WORTH-ST.—North side, 100 feet west of Church-st., opposite Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co.'s store.
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.
No. 65 Watts-st., running through to Desbrosses-st.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st, 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., newly painted throughout, gas, chandeliers, and fixtures complete, greenhouse, stable and barn, large garden of 12 lots stocked with all descriptions of fruit, strawberries, &c.; has a fine well of water. The place commands a fine view of the bay, and only 15 minutes from the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent only $400. Apply to Mr. GROVE, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., Brooklyn, or to Mr. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridgewood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries; rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET—NO. 12 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, third door from 5th-av., brown-stone front, four-story, basement and attic house; contains 13 rooms; will be rented (furnished in part) to a private family, or the furniture can be purchased. A portion of the rent will be taken by the owner, who desires to reserve two rooms. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first-class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 216 West 30th-st.; most desirable location; contains all modern improvements; dining-room and parlors are beautifully decorated; grapevines, westeria, rosebushes in garden; to a small family, rent $550. Apply to J. PETRIE, No. 44 Park place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY IMITATION-STONE front English-basement house No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts., with all the modern improvements. Rent $850. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 122 Broadway, daily, 10 to 4 o'clock, or No. 108 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, mornings and evenings.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 50 Wall-st,

PART OF A HOUSE IN THIRD-STREET—Between 2d av. and Bowery; rent from $350 to $375, according to the number of rooms; no deduction unless with less room. For further particulars, apply at No. 24 3d-st., up stairs.

$750.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT THREE-story house, handsomely furnished, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; large part of rent taken in board. Apply at No. 18 Wall st., Room No. 13.

OFFICES TO LET—AT VERY LOW RENTS TO good tenants, in building No. 34 Pine-st.; possession on first April at the yearly rent. Apply to the above number, in Exchange Room, from 11 until 2 o'clock, for J. E. HOAGLAND.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st, one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTed rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 92 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST., near Washington-st.: a very desirable location for business; the store will be put in complete repair for a good tenant. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 225 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $550. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No 11 Harrison st. Rent $600. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; a first-rate location for any light business.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A VERY DEsirable furnished cottage, in the midst of extensive grounds, high and healthy, with every convenience; location Westchester County, eleven miles from 31st-st., accessible by cars and boats. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A PRIvate family only, between 5th and 6th avs., near 23d-st.; three stories and basement, 20 feet wide by about 56 in depth, with gas, water &c. Address R. R., Box No. 3,742 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 2-STORY AND basement house No. 7 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. PRINDLE, at American Exchange Bank, corner Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 702 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE at Westchester, N. Y., the house and grounds of the late Thomas Timpson, about ¾ mile from the village of Westchester, on the road from W. C. to East Chester, and two miles from Williams Bridge Railroad station and twelve miles from City Hall, New-York, consisting of 40 acres of upland, all in a high state of cultivation, and 18 acres of salt meadows. On the place are two apple orchards of the best grafted fruit; also, a large number and variety of choice kinds grafted pear trees and other fruits. The place is beautifully situated for a suburban residence. Also, on the road from Williams Bridge to Westchester, corner of Saw-mill-lane, 16½ acres choice woodland, high and dry, being the highest ground for miles around. For maps, terms, &c., apply to GEO. TIMPSON, Executor, No. 79 Murray-st., or to JAS. T. ADEE, near Williams Bridge.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, half a mile from Rye dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, twenty-five miles from New-York. The place consists of 73 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation; the house is large, and modern built, and in first rate order, with hot and cold water, and every convenience; the outbuildings are new and commodious, and conveniently arranged; icehouse filled with ice, enough to last until next season; a large garden, containing 1½ acres, all kinds of fruit and berries in abundance. A portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. L. BOGART, No. 28 Jay-st., before 10 A. M., or after 1 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence of the late John Spader, deceased, situated in the village of Jamaica, L. I. It is surrounded by shade and fruit trees of various kinds. It is three-fourths of an hour's ride from New-York, by Long Island Railroad. Commutation, $40 per annum. The village contains some of the best seminaries in the State, both male and female, and is lighted with gas. There is also hourly communication with the City by stages. Land will be sold with the place to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to JAS. A. FLEURY, No. 21 Platt-st.; or, STEPHEN L. SPADER, Brooklyn Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT CONTAINING about 120 acres; situated between the Highland Turnpike and the Hudson River, 1½ miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, near the residence of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, said farm having upon it a large two-story and garret frame house, ice-house good barns and out-buildings; the farm will be sold entire, or in two or more parts to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to JAMES BROTHERS, No. 229 Main-st., Poughkeepsie; or to A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a first-class brick dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, Yonkers, within one minute's walk of the dépôt. The grounds are laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove, with fruit trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. A rare opportunity to obtain a desirable residence within one hour's ride of the City. Apply to

J. T. WALSH, No. 18 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN.—For sale at New-Haven, a beautiful country seat with 4 acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the town. The house is new and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50 feet, with an addition 45x17. It is delightfully situated on high land west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. WHITNEY.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., DISTANT 50 miles by New-York and New-Haven R. R, and convenient to the dépôt, a very desirable Summer residence, with fine yard and garden, comprising about two acres of land, well supplied with fruit trees; barn, &c., on the premises. For particulars apply to G. F. DAVIS, Security Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A valuable property of 80 acres. Has upon it a large new dwelling 34x46 feet, with modern improvements, pleasantly located in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City, and a short distance from the dépôt. Apply at No. 5 Burling-slip.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE at Orange, 5 minutes from dépôt, easy of access; good stables, wells, ice-house, hennery, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide piazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 57 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NORWALK, CONN., a neat and commodious newly built house, situated in Camp-st., near Norwalk Bridge, will be sold at a bargain and on accommodating terms. Apply to J. W. HUBBELL, at the Norwalk Savings Bank, or S. FANNING, No. 20 Catharine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—BETWEEN FORDham and West Farms, a beautiful Villa, in perfect order, having all modern improvements, with barn and stables, and one or two acres of land, stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN ORANGE, N. J.—A beautiful cottage house in complete order; lot over ¾ of an acre; well shaded, and with barn; the house contains 9 rooms; is 8 minutes' walk from railroad station, and 300 feet above tide-water. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ITALIAN VILLA, ON A RIVER ADJOINING a beautiful City, perfectly healthy; scenery unsurpassed; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; a few hours from the City. Will be sold low for cash.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN NEW-JERSEY, AT a low price, a desirable residence, with grounds attached; accessible several times a day by Railroad; one hour's ride from the City. Inquire of

I. L. CONDIT, No. 65 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY double house, with three acres of land attached, in Plainfield, N. J., half a mile from the railroad dépôt. Communication with New-York daily. Inquire of

ELISHA RUNYON, Plainfield.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ON MAIN-ST., TWELVE acres, and fine house, barn, &c; much fruit; for sale or to exchange for Brooklyn or City property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter dépôt, of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner 8th-av., or C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 30 to 50 ACRES, good strong soil, well cultivated, well fenced, thrifty apple orchard and other fruit, with some woodland, well watered. Buildings modern and substantial; location elevated but sheltered, near a dépôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 35 miles from New-York. Price not over $15,000. Address S. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—Near the City, Long Island preferred—1,000 acres of first-class farming land in Kentucky; the farm must be at the lowest figure, as the land will be sold at $5 per acre, and is worth $10. Title unexceptionable. Address X. Y., Brooklyn Post-office. None but real owner need answer this.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 286 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy.

HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DUNLOP'S XX AND XXX PALE ALES AND PORTER.

East India Pale Ale, made expressly for warm climates,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
WM. MARR, Agent, No. 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6,

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

Whereas, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Twnship.	R'nge	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	84	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half...........	31	70	11	322.11
Davis......	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis......	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis......	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis......	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	18	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $234, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD SALE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armour-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do, in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work-tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair-chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

ALSO,

A few elegant French Bronze clocks and figures.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: Steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundry brass ashes, 45 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels plumber's dross, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpenter's tools, ship-lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvass clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.

Being the Stock of
WILLIAM SIMPSON & SON,
No. 89 Bowery.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 89 Bowery, the entire stock of Wm. Simpson & Son, who retire from the business, having rented their store from the 1st of April. The stock comprises rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, in every variety, and will be sold without reserve for cash. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on MONDAY MORNING, March 25, at 10½ o'clock at the store

NO. 706 BROADWAY,

a large assortment of imported and domestic paper-hangings and upholstery goods, and the store fixtures. To be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Terms cash in bankable funds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861.
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 605 Houston-st., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts.; lot 20x100 house 20x45, with two-story tea-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

W. M. WHITTEMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture sales at the residences of the owners.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.
500 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS AND RIBBONS.
A LONG LINE OF SILKS, NECK TIES, VESTINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, HOSIERY, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed from a gentleman's residence, at Fordham, for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood pianoforte, by a City maker, carved rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, mahogany sofas, divans and chairs, lace curtains, oak extension table and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets hair mattresses, feather beds, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware and kitchen utensils; also, three suites of fine-carved rosewood and black walnut parlor and library furniture, made to order, by one of our best City manufacturers; 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Lynch, of New-York, silver-plated ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, removed from the 5th-av. for the convenience of sale, principally made to order by the best maker in the City, viz.: Black French carved walnut buffet, centre-table, do. oiled, chairs to match, covered green reps, lounge do., velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing-bureaus, centre-table, four very fine rosewood bedsteads, lounges, chairs, &c., in fine hair-cloth; walnut do., fine hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, ornaments, kitchenware, &c., all of first class.

Also, a general assortment of almost every description of other furniture, including gas chandeliers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private collection of oil-paintings, removed to our store for convenience of sale. Among them are the works of George Morland, Wm. Shayer, Seign'r Vickers, Meadows, A. Barland, Fox, Mearns, Benedict, Leslie, Boddington, G. A. Williams I. R. Percy, Herring Passmore, Hogarth, Berghem, Knell, Williamson, Pope, Henrietto Roner, Armfield, Callon, N. K. Taylor, Hulk, Cornet, Hildebrand, Teniers Boucher, Begars, I. Bles. Felburg, Verron, Liston, and many others, all selected with great care. Can be examined three days before sale, with catalogues.

CHINA HALL, NO. 563 BROADWAY, next to Ball & Black's. Ladies' auction every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Owing to the loss of our Southern trade, C. C. LEIGH offers at public auction his entire stock of China and glass, crockery and kitchen ware, plated goods of all kinds, table cutlery, &c., in lots to suit families. Over $100,000 worth of the above, consisting of dinner, breakfast, tea, dessert and toilet sets; plated casters, forks, spoons, knives, &c.; glass, plain, moulded, cut and engraved. Good seats provided for ladies. Great bargains offered at private sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Roslyn, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charleck's Hotel, at Roslyn, on March 23, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes store, dwelling-house, shops, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 298 Broadway, N. Y.; or, F. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand household furniture—elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, oak dining-room furniture, chamber suites, bureaus, wardrobes, centre tables, extension tables, bedsteads, chairs, beds, bedding, crockery, &c. Also, two rosewood pianofortes, City made.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEhold furniture, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, at the salesroom, No. 582 8th-av., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 22, at 10½ o'clock.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE.—The TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M. Merchandise forwarded to Massachusetts, Vermont, Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

Pier No. 25, East River.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY in Wakefield are hereby notified that as the incumbrances on the property are all removed, and the debts of the Association all paid, a meeting will be held in Eagle Hall, corner of Delancy and Christie sts., (upper floor,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock, when the Purchasing Trustee will make his final report. It is hoped that all the members will attend.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES

Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 312 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected:

WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order,

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 33 Wall-st., and to such due notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.

HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.

THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Hastings has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY NICHOLS, No. 168 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next.—Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

THE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, is now ready for delivery. A. H. FARLIN, Sec'y and Treas.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER FOR 1861, THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.

ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

A DENTIST, WITH SOME INFLUENCE in the City and country, and experience in dental practice, is desirous of associating himself with a gentleman of the same profession, who has ability and business; no other person need apply. Address, with particulars, for one week, DENTIST, Station D.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Rew. Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunates' Friend Specific Pills, Rose Wash, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. His Balm Gilead removes impotence and impediments to marriage. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. Ward's Practical Treatise.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvanic-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, WOULD call attention to his marvelous, safe, infallible, speedy and permanent cures. The disappointed come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom they will obtain an instant sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER, S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHAN EDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SEIBERT, WETZLER & CO., Lithographers, at No. 100 William-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES SEIBERT is authorized to adjust and sign in settlement of all claims due to or by the late firm.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

CHARLES SEIBERT,
ERNEST WETZLER,
JACOB SEIBERT.

We have this day associated ourselves in business with HENRY SEIBERT, successor to the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, Lithographers, at No. 93 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.

CHARLES SEIBERT,
JACOB SEIBERT.

NOTICE.

I have this day taken into copartnership my brothers CHARLES and JACOB SEIBERT, of the late firm of Seibert, Wetzler & Co. The name and style of the new firm will be known as HENRY SEIBERT & BROS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861. HENRY SEIBERT.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..$130
Second Cabin Passage...75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..$110
Second Cabin Passage...60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter.	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin..........$75 | Steerage.........................$30
First cabin, to London..$80 | steerage, to London......$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months..........$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO IRELAND, England and Scotland via Galway, for $30.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their fine steamship

PRINCE ALBERT,

as above, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to land passengers and mails, on

TUESDAY, March 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In first cabin to Galway or Liverpool............$75
In first cabin to St. Johns, N. F...................35
In third cabin to Galway or Liverpool, Glasgow or any town in Ireland on a railway.........................30
In third cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....................18

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can obtain Return Tickets at very low prices.

For further information as to freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that all Bills of Lading for signature must be presented to the Purser on board previous to 1 o'clock on day of sailing.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. von SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days:

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, SATURDAY, March 23.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR will start (D. V.) in May with a limited number for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France; he is familiar with all objects of interest, and able to act as cicerone, valet de place and instructor. The total expense will not exceed $900 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable on the return of the party. Reference will be given to the gentlemen who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.........10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
G. C. DOBSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON.
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON.
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,

Each lesson to be one perfect tune, of the pupil's choice. The pupil guaranteed a good player in twelve lessons.

GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 192½ Varick-st.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7 octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

MR. S. L. MILES, (BASSO,) CONDUCTOR OF the music of the Reformed Dutch Church on 23d st., Rev. H. D. Ganse, pastor, desires a similar position after the 1st of May, either in quartette or to conduct a large choir. Can furnish voices. Address Box No. 144 New-York Post-office.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A YOUNG LADY, who for several years has sung contralto in a first-class quartette choir in an Episcopal Church, in a neighboring city, desires a situation in some Church in this City. Inquire at the music store of S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir; Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $26 per quarter. Address as above.

SOPRANO SINGER.—ONE OF THE FINEST IN the City—would like an engagement from May 1, with or without a fine quartette and organist; all familiar with the Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, Station D, Bible House.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, SOPRANOS, ALTOS, Tenors and Bassos, for Churches and Sacred Concerts. For further particulars, inquire of H. WATERS No. 333 Broadway.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1855,)

To supply Schools and Families with Teachers;
To aid Teachers in obtaining suitable engagements;
To negotiate the sale of school properties;
To furnish schools with books, merchandise, and all supplies.

Also, to aid Parents in selecting Schools. We furnish school circulars and catalogues *gratuitously*.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.—Easy of access by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence ten miles by stage. Several vacancies for boys between nine and fourteen years of age. Three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German and Vocal Music, $50, in advance. Instrumental Music, (Piano-forte, Violin and Organ,) Drawing and Ancient Languages, each from $5 to $10 per quarter. Annual session closes on June 28, 1861.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A COMMODIOUS AND COMpletely furnished Boarding School within City reach, for 125 students with a reputation of ten year's successful management, for sale or to rent. Address K. L. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY residing in the City, would like to take one or two children under nine years of age, to board and educate. Address for two days, MISS. A. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 556 Broadway, or at the School.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

RARE OFFER.—ONLY $100 REQUIRED TO purchase the good will and school furniture of a Female Seminary, (now in operation,) one hour's ride from New York by rail. Household furniture also, if required, at low prices. Wanted an immediate purchaser. Apply to Rev. GEO. G. SAXE, Room No. 27 Bible House, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a school or family in the City, as teacher of the higher English branches, including the higher mathematics and Latin. Refers to distinguished Professors. Address for one week, C. B. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS and housekeeper of experience. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 175 *Times* Office. No reply will be noticed unless in real name, with reference, stating qualification. To a proper person a very desirable position offers.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to make an engagement as governess; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the first City references given. Address E. C., Box 165 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that *can* never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WISHING TO COMMENCE THE JEWELRY BUSINESS.—A first-class store, stock and fixtures, for sale; has been long established, and has a good jobbing trade, on one of the principal thoroughfares of the City. The reason for selling is poor health and a wish to go to the country. For further particulars, address STORE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT, who desires to increase his business a copartnership or other arrangement, with some gentleman of large acquaintance throughout the City and State, to influence business and share the profits; a professional knowledge desirable, but not indispensable; best of references given and required. Address, post-paid, ARCHITECT, Box No. 1,349 City Post-office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL or general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertiser being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give security against any loss whatever. For further particulars, apply to JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Counselor at Law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and manufactory, in a thriving city on the Hudson River, with or without stock. The store is on the main street of the city, 70 feet long, runs through the block, facing two streets; also the cellar; water and water-closet in the cellar. A lease can be had for a term of years; rent low. For address, inquire at the *Times* Office.

QUARTZ ROCK MILLS AND PORTION OF PATENT FOR SALE—Conceded at the mines the very best for reducing rocks and other hard substances to impalpable powder, with hardened shifting grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Look at this list of Living Wonders, the greatest ever seen in the world for 25 cents, and each one worth that sum to see alone.

SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, GRIZZLY BEARS, DANCING BEARS, SINGING BEARS, TUMBLING BEARS, WHAT IS IT? MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, LIVING SEAL, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, and a million other curiosities beside, the

SPENDID DRAMA, GITANELLI.

Daily at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., and yet the price of admission is only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT THREE-ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION TABLEAUX,
As exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT SCENE,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.

Doors open at 7; commences at 7¼.
The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon.......................Lessee and Manager
EIGHTY-FIRST NIGHT
Of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, 1861,
Will be presented Shakespeare's popular Tragedy of
KING LEAR
AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.
With new and appropriate Scenery, Appointments, &c.
King Leer..........................Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU'S Benefit.

Upon which occasion an immense programme will be offered, including the third performance of the Operatic Ballet of

LA BAYADERE

☞ SATURDAY MATINEE. ☜

For the convenience of families, and those who prefer witnessing the Operatic Ballet in the day time, an extra entertainment will be given on SATURDAY, commencing at 2½ P. M.

Arrival Home of
NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

Mr. James Nixon, with his entire Equestrian Troupe, will arrive this day from Havana, after a successful tour, occupying six months, through the Southern States and the Island of Cuba. The Company will give their first entertainments this season at Niblo's Garden NEXT WEEK.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......................A. W. Jackson
BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
BUT ONE OF
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
who will appear on
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) March 22,
in conjunction with the beautiful and talented young American actress
MISS JANE COOMBS,
who has kindly given her services.

The Management has pleasure in setting apart this evening for the

BENEFIT
OF
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
on which occasion will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo..................................Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Juliet..................................Miss Jane Coombs
After which,
OLIVER TWIST,
Embracing Fagin's great scenes.
Fagin, the Jew..........................Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
WILL BE REPEATED
Planche's five-act play called
THE KNIGHTS
OF THE
ROUND TABLE,
With a splendid cast of characters.
TO-MORROW, Saturday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
On MONDAY NEXT,
MRS. SLOANE'S
BENEFIT,
On which occasion will be presented,
Last time at this Theatre,
Goldsmith's superb Comedy, in five acts, of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Book now open.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

The farewell Exhibitions of the Bohemian Troupe of Glass Blowers in the City of Brooklyn will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 21, 22 and 23 1861. Also an Exhibition on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the accommodation of families. The beautiful low-pressure steam-engine, made entirely of glass, and the only one in the world, will be in full operation at each entertainment, in connection with glass-working in all its varieties, by a company of the best artists living, in their line. The Union Quartette Club of New-York will appear at each entertainment. Admission, 25 cents for evening entertainments; Saturday afternoon, 15 cents. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 8. Saturday afternoon, to commence at 3.

EXHIBITION FOR CHILDREN.

By special request the GRAND EXHIBITION, by the INDIAN CHIEFS, will be repeated, for the accommodation of the children and teachers of schools, at the COOPER INSTITUTE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23.

To consist of INDIAN CEREMONIES, RELIGIOUS AND FUNERAL RITES, HUNTING SCENES, DANCES, SONGS, &c. by the TWENTY MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS, in brilliant native costumes.

TICKETS—For School Children, 10 cents; Adults, 25 cents. For sale at the door. Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors.....................Messrs. Fox & Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, 1861,
The performance will commence with
OWLET, OR THE ROYAL HIGHWAYMAN.
After which
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

THE NEW HISTORICAL PAINTING OF
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,
Dividing her Wardrobe, &c., on the Eve of Execution.
BY LOUIS LANG,
On exhibition at Goupil's, 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th st., near Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

RESTAURANTS.

THEATRE VISITORS,
ON YOUR WAY HOME STOP AT
MAILLARD'S
SALOON,
NO. 621 BROADWAY,
Where you will find
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE,
CONSOMME OF CHICKEN,
GAME,
ICE CREAM,
CHOCOLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Manufacturers and Importers
of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-street,
Corner Dutch.

Silver-Plated Door Knobs and Butts, of all sizes.
Silver-Plated Bell-Pulls, Levers, Door and Number Plates.
Silver-Plated and Brass Door Chain for Front and Basement Doors.
Extra Safe Front Door Locks and Latches.
Improved Door Springs for Banks and Store Doors.
Brass and Iron Butts, Screws, Pulleys, &c.
A general assortment of Hardware for Stores and Dwellings.
All at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF HIGH PROFESSIONAL attainments, good appearance and pleasing address, desires an introduction to a lady of education and refinement, maid or widow, who moves among the higher orders of society, with a view to matrimony. No interview desired unless, judging from the correspondence, it would prove mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Address, confidentially, HORATIO MADISON, M.D., New-York City.

TWO YOUNG MEN, LIVING IN THE country, earning their own living, wish to correspond with two young ladies. Reference will be given to the pastor of their Church before any engagement is asked. Address, for one week, T. & F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF TALENT DESIRES a young American wife worth ten thousand dollars cash. Good references given and required as to character. Address immediately, AMOS BARTON, New-York Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depot of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Disaster to the Uncle Sam—Heavy Shipments of Grain—No United States Senator Elected.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 21.

The Pony Express passed here at 6:20 P. M., about thirty hours ahead of time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 9—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 8th, steamer *California*, Panama, with the New-York mails of the 1st and 11th of February. The steamer *Uncle Sam*, which left Panama for San Francisco on the 11th with the New-York mails and passengers of the 1st of February, broke her shaft before reaching Acapulco, and entered that port on the 19th unable to proceed further. Eight days later the *California* arrived on her upward trip, and took from the *Sam* the mails, five ladies and fourteen gentlemen of the cabin passengers, and 106 steerage passengers, bringing them to San Francisco. The balance of the *Sam's* passengers were left at Acapulco, and will come up in the next steamer, the *Golden Gate*, which will also take the *Sam* in tow for this port. All the *Uncle Sam's* passengers were well.

Sailed to-day, ships *Jacob Bell*, London; *Malay*, Hong Kong.

The bark *E. A. Rawlings*, recently arrived from Malaga with a cargo of fruit, which has been sold at auction for $7,700, cash.

The following passengers from the *Uncle Sam* came on board the *California* to San Francisco:

Gen. Colton and sister, J. W. Raymond, Edward Flint, G. H. Howard, Mr. Sealy, S. L. Stanley and wife, Miss T. Knowlton, Mr. Kirkear, G. A. Edmonson, G. Resing, E. Poppleton, J. C. Shelton, Miss H. Chumming, John H. Brooke, E. Areny, and 106 steerage.

There is more demand for money to-day than had been anticipated, and a good average treasure shipment is predicted for Monday's steamer, composed largely of coin. The rates of interest are two per cent. and under, with an abundant supply. Notwithstanding the general complaint of dull times, reports of transactions indicate some activity at very low prices for most descriptions of imported goods. Crushed Sugar has advanced, and New-York could be placed by the 100 bbls. at 11¾c.: sales of over 1,000 bbls., within the last 24 hours, at 11¼c.@11¾c., the demand being speculative. Rio Coffee 15¼c.@15½c. Candles remain dull, at about 20c. In other respects the market is unchanged. The market for Wheat and Barley is more active since the favorable accounts from shipments already made to England; choice Wheat brings $1 95 ₩ 100 lbs., with some sales of extra choice at $2.

The clipper ship *Great Republic* has been chartered for Liverpool, and is expected to carry the largest cargo of wheat and corn ever put on board a vessel, most of which has been quietly purchased and is ready for shipment.

The ship *Eagle Wing* has finished loading her cargo for England, consiting of upwards of 28,000 sacks of wheat.

The *Jacob Bell*, destined for England, carries the bulk of 18,000 sacks of wheat and 3,400 bbls. of flour.

The Hamburg bark *Marbo* is under charter for London, and will carry a cargo of wheat and flour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature assembled in joint convention at 12 o'clock to-day, to ballot for United States Senator. The Republicans had previously nominated T. S. PHELPS in caucus as their candidate. JAMES A. McDOUGALL had also received a partial caucus nomination from the Douglas members. Further than this, the members of the Convention were free to vote as they pleased. The first ballot resulted: For Phelps, 23 votes; McDougall 27, (which was less than a majority of the Douglas members;) for J. B. Weller, 28 (nearly all the Breckinridgers;) for John Nugent, 9; for J. W. Denver, 17, (unexpectedly small;) for N. E. Whitesides, 5; for J. P. Hoge, 2. All speculation as to the final action of the Convention is at fault. The Republicans are expected to cast their united strength for any acceptable Union man, whenever such a candidate is brought forward, and the prospect seems favorable for electing somebody. Probably no candidate yet balloted for can be elected.

A series of strong Union resolutions passed the Assembly yesterday, that body refusing to concur in the Crittenden Compromise resolutions, as passed by the Senate. All the Republicans voted for the Assembly resolutions. Four more ballots were had for Senator. On the fifth and last the vote stood as follows: Denver, 15; McDougal, 25; Nugent, 16; Phelps, 21; Weller, 19; Crenner, 7; Hoge, 2; Peacock, 1; Bowie, 1.

The Joint Convention adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.

Eastern dates are received by the Pony Express and Overland Mail to the 20th ult., giving brief reports of President LINCOLN's speeches in the North, and JEFF. DAVIS' in the South, with a full report of the latter's Inaugural at Montgomery. The effect is more than ever discouraging to our people, who nearly despair of preserving the Union entire.

A fire recently occurred in Quincy, Plumes Co., destroying the American Hotel and other public buildings. Loss, $30,000.

Intelligence from the Coso Esmeraldo and the new silver mining districts on the Colorado, extending into New-Mexico, are very encouraging. The emigration to each of the districts will be large this Spring.

The Western Stage Arrived.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 21.

The Western stage for Omaha passed here, to-day, at 3 P. M.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, March 18.

The Gulch miners in the Blue River County are making some big strikes already this Spring, and there is quite a rush in that direction. There is a perceptible increase in the amount of gold dust in circulation.

Casualty on the Hackensack Railroad.

A LOCOMOTIVE, TENDER AND CAR, WITH TWENTY PASSENGERS, PLUNGE INTO AN OPEN DRAW—SAFETY OF THE PASSENGERS ATTRIBUTED TO AN IRON CAR.

A casualty, which was fortunately not attended with fatal results, occurred Wednesday evening at the draw-bridge of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which crosses the Hackensack River, about 7 miles from Jersey City. The New-York and Hackensack train, consisting of a locomotive, tender, and a very long iron car, in which were about twenty passengers, including two ladies, left Jersey City at 6:35 P. M. Upon approaching the Hackensack bridge, the engineer, BENJAMIN CARLEY, observed white lights standing upon the bridge, but did not see the red ball which was raised as a signal for the train to stop. He was not, therefore, aware of the danger until the locomotive reached the end of the bridge, when he blew the brakes down, but in consequence of the snow and ice on the rails, the wheels did not take hold, and a moment afterwards the locomotive plunged off, and went to the bottom of the river, which, at that point, is 27 feet deep. The engineer went down with it, and sustained severe bruises. He managed to extricate himself, however, and rising to the surface, seized hold of some broken timber, and making his way to a pile was afterwards rescued.

The fireman, THEODORE VAN BUREN, jumped from the locomotive into the river, and saved himself by swimming to the shore.

The iron car passed over the tender, and struck against the abutment on the opposite side with such force as to break in the end. It gradually sunk into the water several feet. There were five passengers in the fore part of the car, which is partitioned off as a smoking car. As the car sunk down they were immersed until the water was up to their necks, when they broke out a window and succeeded in saving themselves. The passengers in the main part of the car were hurled forward with considerable force, but it is stated that none of them were seriously injured. In a short time they were all rescued.

At the moment the train ran off a schooner was in the act of passing through the draw, and her bowsprit was driven through the fore part of the iron car and broken off.

Information of the accident was immediately sent to Jersey City, when the Division Superintendent, Mr. TAYLOR, went to the scene of the accident with a locomotive and a gang of men. Precautions were taken to prevent further accident from approaching trains, and after some delay the passengers were sent on to Hackensack. The engineer, CARLEY, was taken to the hospital in Jersey City, where he was attended to by the City Physician, Dr. QUIDOR. He is badly bruised about the hips and body, but it is thought he will recover. The conductor, RICHARD A. DOREMUS, received some injuries, but not of a serious nature. The obstructions in the draw will not be removed before Friday. The trains, however, pass on another track. The engine was a new one, and cost $7,500.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chas. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and J. S. Barry, of Michigan; T. P. Eldridge, of Kansas; Gov. Morgan, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Boston; G. Rockwell, of Illinois; M. C. Burleigh, of New-Hampshire, and S. E. Meigs, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Russel Sage of Troy; T. E. Blackwell and lady, of Canada; Capt. G. S. Simmons, of the U. S. A.; W. Stanley, of Montreal, and S. Druilard, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. G. J. Arnold, of Boston; S. G. Tupper, of Providence; N. W. Galt, of Washington; Lieut. Craig, of the U. S. Army; and C. Cook, of Havana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton; Judge Edward Kent and lady, of Maine; Judge G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse; W. W. Austin and N. Thayer, of Boston; and J. C. Ridgeway, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

Snow Storm—The Hudson Obstructed by Ice.

The severe weather of the last few days, which has again blocked up the Hudson River with ice, and stopped the steamers which, it was supposed, had finally opened up navigation to Albany, and which has brought back the reign of Winter in its sharpest features along the valley of the Hudson, has taken on a milder, but not less disagreeable form in this latitude. Early yesterday morning, with the wind from the southeast, snow began to fall in large flakes, which soon covered the ground to the depth of several inches, to be soon melted, however, by the mild temperature prevailing, thus rendering the streets and crossings in the City more uncomfortable, if possible, than they have been before during the past Winter. All outdoor business was suspended, and few, who were not compelled to do so by business, ventured abroad.

Broadway was filled nearly to the curb-stone with the snowy deposit, which melted and combined with the mud, rendering traveling out of the question, except by the aid of approved overshoes or top-boots. At the corner of Fulton-street, the melting snow formed a miniature lake, which wholly obstructed crossing for a time, when Policemen Nos. 88 and 1,665, who are stationed there, procured shovels and cleared out the gutters, so that the water could pass into the sewer. No day, during the past or any other Winter within recollection, was more disagreeable than the 21st of March, 1861.

Towards evening there was a sudden change in the temperature, the thermometer falling almost to the freezing point. The wind changed more to the northward, and *the* snow storm of the season commenced in earnest. The soft, flaky snow changed into sharp and cutting drift, which, as the gale increased, was driven into swirling clouds through the streets, rendering the night one most fearful to be abroad in. Policemen, with closely buttoned-up coats, paced their reluctant beats, with heads half buried under the collars, and the thoroughfares were almost wholly deserted. At a late hour there were no signs of the abatement of the storm.

At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday afternoon, the thermometer fell to 14° above zero. By 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, it fell to zero, and in several places above Hudson, towards Albany, it indicated five and six degrees below. The river is full of new-formed ice, and boats which have attempted to ascend it to Albany have encountered the most serious difficulties, and been compelled to come to along the river.

Between Newburgh and Poughkeepsie the river is frozen over in places, and nearly as far as the eye can discern is ice. From Hudson to Albany the river is full, from three to four inches thick.

The *New World* left Albany on Tuesday night, but, on account of obstructions, did not reach her dock until between 10 and 11 o'clock. This, however, was an extraordinary performance, considering the compact nature of the ice. Her wheel-houses were covered with ice, Other boats of the Merchants and People's line were obliged to stop on the way up, and make fast to some friendly dock—the *Hendrik Hudson, Vanderbilt, Manhattan* and *Oregon* among the number. The *Hero* succeeded admirably in plowing her way both up and down, making tolerably good time. On the last trip down, on Wednesday night, however, she met more than her match, and had not arrived up to Thursday evening.

The Sound steamers, unless they made a harbor, must have experienced a tempestuous night on their way eastward, and vessels near by, on the coast, were fortunate if they escaped disaster in such a blinding snow-storm as prevailed during the night.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

RONDOUT, Thursday, March 21.

A tremendous snow-storm has been raging here for the past twenty hours. Snow to the depth of fifteen inches has already fallen, with a prospect of plenty more. Navigation is impossible on the river. The boats due here this morning from New-York could only reach Newburgh. The steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, from New-York on Tuesday, bound for Albany, has succeeded in making a safe harbor in the creek here, after lying two days at Rhinebeck.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, also from New-York, bound to Troy, now lies at Red Hook, where she has been since yesterday morning.

Steamers and vessels have all made safe harbors in this vicinity, as far as we can learn.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

No boats have arrived here to-day. The steamer *Hero*, which left here last night for New-York, is at Castleton, high and dry in the ice, and the *Hendrik Hudson*, at Rhinebeck, is also ice-bound. The passengers have all been transferred to the Hudson River Railroad. It is snowing fast, and very cold; between Poughkeepsie and this point the snow is about six inches deep.

WEATHER REPORTS.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all day, and from 8 to 9 inches of snow has fallen.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21—9 P. M.

The thickest snow-storm of the season occurred here since noon to-day, a strong southeast gale prevailing. There are every indications of a change to rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

A very high wind prevails here to-night. It is cold and snowing, with every indication of rain.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suicide of Abson, the Wife Poisoner.

WILLIAM ABSON, the wife poisoner, closed his mortal career, by committing suicide in his cell, in the Hudson County Jail, yesterday morning, at 2½ o'clock. Up to Wednesday forenoon he had expressed a strong hope and belief that his sentence would be commuted, but being informed on that day by Sheriff FRANCIS that the Court of Pardons had refused to grant the petition, he gave up in despair. Previous to this a watchman had been employed to keep a strict watch over him at night, but on Monday last an attempt having been made by a brother of the condemned man to pass something to him in a surreptitious manner, the Sheriff determined to use increased precaution to prevent ABSON from carrying out his threat, "That he would never be hung." An additional watchman was accordingly employed, in order that he might be watched every moment, both day and night.

On Wednesday afternoon, Constable CHASE proceeded to make a thorough search of the cell, bedding and clothing of the culprit. He found in the skirt of the coat, between the lining and outside, three strands of a rope, from two to three feet each in length, an eight-penny nail ground sharp at the point; a piece of tin, three-fourths of an inch wide at one end, and running to a sharp point, in the collar of the vest; and a needle in the wadding of the vest. The prisoner, who was confined in the third corridor, front, was removed to a cell on the opposite side, and a little further back. This cell was also searched, and new bedding placed in it. During the afternoon, ABSON was visited by Rev. Mr. FRENCH and Rev. Mr. SMYTH, with whom he was engaged in devotional exercises; and also by his oldest daughters, between whom there was an affecting scene. The oldest daughter, ELIZABETH, said she wished that she would die before her father, who had been so good and kind to her, and that they might both be buried together in one grave. Her father, with tears streaming down his face, said that he had often prayed that God would take his life.

ABSON retired to bed about 8 o'clock, and shortly after apparently went to sleep. The watchman, BALDWIN, remained near the cell door until about 12½ o'clock, when he called up the other watchman, ALLEN. The latter was on duty about an hour, when he heard a low guttural sound, and stepping to the door spoke to ABSON, but not receiving an answer, supposed that he was having a troubled dream. A short time after, ABSON exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" "Oh! Jesus Christ!" He then took the candle and looked into the cell, when he saw ABSON with his left arm against the wall, making an effort to raise himself up, and at the same time he discovered blood spurting against the wall.

ALLEN at once raised an alarm, and Dr. HORNBLOWER was sent for. In the meantime the Jailer, Mr. NEWKIRK, and ALLEN, bound up a wound which had been inflicted in ABSON's left arm, and when the Doctor arrived the blood had ceased flowing. At that time it was not discovered that a gash an inch deep had been made in the neck, just below the left ear. ABSON appeared to experience great pain in the region of the heart, and placing his hand there desired some one to press on it. He then sunk gradually, and about half-past two o'clock expired.

Subsequently the blade of a jack knife, about two inches in length, was found rolled up in the blanket. This instrument, it is thought, he may have conveyed into the room secreted in his mouth.

The news of ABSON's death spread rapidly and caused considerable excitement, and there was a general expression of gratification, as the orphan children could not hereafter be told that their father had died upon the scaffold.

Coroners GAFNEY and DONNELLY impanneled a jury at 10 o'clock, and, after viewing the body, they adjourned until 1 P. M. for the purpose of procuring witnesses, when the evidence taken elicited the foregoing facts.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Fluctuations in the Lumber Trade—Flour—Wool—Hides—Political and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The month of December has been an active one in social and political circles, but not very active in the direction of business. It opened with a mania for lumber. The assortment was poor, the demand great, and prices went up almost fabulously. Several cargoes were sold at $58 to $60 per 1,000 feet. The import for November was about 1,000,000 feet, and December has added 2,667,800 feet, and has brought down the price to $44 to $45 per 1,000 feet.

Early this Summer the sheep farmers began to build moveable sheep-pens for guarding their sheep at night. There was a prospect, also, that more lumber would be used for building purposes in the city than usual, but the matter was so overdone that cargoes to arrive will hardly realize over $38 per 1,000.

Flour is another article liable to great fluctuation in price. The latest sales have been $7 75 per barrel on board. The wheat crop this year has been good, and every year it improves. Articles appear in the native papers on the culture of wheat, a subject that deservedly is receiving increasing attention.

The wool business continues active, for this is the season for it. The first class qualities are well in, and were well sold. What remains is of inferior quality, and the general price has greatly abated. There has been very little sold but what was so low as to pass into United States ports free of duty.

There are very few hides in market, as there has been so much money put in circulation by the wool sales that farmers have not felt compelled to sell, and so have held cattle at such rates that none were killed except for the daily market. They have now come down a little in price, and there will soon be an active business in hides. The beef goes chiefly to the West Indies, dried, the bones either crude or in bone ash, chiefly to England for manufacturing purposes.

We again see the work progressing on the San Fernando Railroad, under new orders from the Company in England. Nearly all the materials necessary are here, and as there is no bridging, tunneling, or leveling of any importance to be done, we shall soon see a complete railroad.

Money seems to be abundant. The bank has reduced its rates to 6 per cent. on loans. Gold and silver are always scarce, and are bought and sold as iron or wheat, and for commercial purposes only. The National Government has issued a call for bids to do the national coining. It may be that coin will become more abundant after the manufactory is opened.

Civilization is advanced by bringing the most distant into proximity. This far-off region is improving in this respect, as we have now double our former European steamer facilities. A new French line has begun a highly promising career, and as though just in time the English Royal Mail steamer has received a serious disabling of her machinery, by an accident in port. Another, if need be, will be chartered, but the competition will be sharp, not in price but in accommodations. All the old war-steamers also have been devoted to commercial interests, and a new company, with Gen. URQUIZA at the head of it, has been organized, and has bought nearly all the upriver boats, and has sent to England for new ones. The Paraguayan Government has bought the *Argentino*, the little steamer used by Capt. PAGE in his recent explorations. This little steamer is to be used for carrying dispatches between Asuncion and the fortress of Humatai. She is a miserable affair, if speed, light draught, strength or size are objects, but Gen. LOPEZ thought her worth $21,000 in silver, and perhaps she is.

There is now building a steamer in New-York for these waters, which will, we hope, make a revolution in the river craft of South America. The steamers here, as to size, cleanliness, food or prices are an abomination to one accustomed to those of the sound, or our great rivers or our lakes.

In politics, we have our usual excitements. The rising of the people in San Juan, and the killing of their Governor and his whole staff, has given rise to a great excitement all over the Confederation. Gov. VIRASORO was decidedly tyrannical and abusive in private and in public, and had filled the country with enemies, so that his murderers have very little fear of prosecution.

In Corrientes, the Governor has refused to order an election for Representatives to Congress, claiming that the recent alteration in the Constitution does not destroy the rights of members previously elected. The National Government holds otherwise, and the Governor has resigned; but of course he will be immediately reëlected by the Legislature. The matter, at the worst, can only result in that province being unrepresented, as Congress is the judge of the qualification of its own members.

Senor Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO has been appointed Minister to the United States. He has filled for a year or so the office of Secretary of State of Buenos Ayres, and he is the foremost promoter of education in South America. He was the means of the adoption of the present liberal common school system both in Chili and in Buenos Ayres. *

What Shall be Done with the Battery?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A proposal has been recently made to convert a part of the Battery into a public steamboat landing. Before any decision is made on this subject, I would suggest the propriety of converting the whole area of the Battery into a dock for loading and unloading vessels of every size, from the largest steamers and clipper ships to the Erie and Raritan canal-boats.

Favorably as this City is situated, we all know more dock-room is required. The site in question, judiciously arranged, and extended to deep water, would afford accommodation for nearly three hundred vessels, and it would be exceedingly difficult to suggest any improvement that would benefit to the same extent the owners of real estate, facilitate the transaction of business, and confirm the position New-York now occupies as the commercial Metropolis of the Union.

Argument is needless, for the advantages are obvious to the plainest capacity—among which may be enumerated the improvement in the value of real estate in all that area embracing from Coenties-slip on the East River, to Cortlandt-street on the North River, much of which is now greatly depreciated, besides retaining the financial importance of Wall-street, and delay the removal of the centre of business (as some threaten) to Canal-street.

Some legal difficulties exist to the execution of this very important and feasible improvement, in the original guarantee to the property holders in the immediate vicinity of the Battery, that it should always remain open; but even if a dock for shipping should be considered an infringement of this stipulation, it might well be estimated as an adequate equivalent that the very property affected would be improved one hundred per cent. on the execution of the project.

The next consideration is, how is it to be accomplished? Not, surely, by contract made by official authority. It would cost too much in that way. The best method is for the City to grant a permanent lease of the ground to a Joint Stock Company, at a nominal rental, regarding the advantages obtained and facilities afforded to the community as the object in view.

G. H. B.

THE LOSS OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.—The following is Capt. WHEELER's statement of the stranding of the bark *Harvest Queen*, and the loss of six men of her crew, as given on the books at the Merchants' Exchange: "Bark *Harvest Queen*, Capt. WHEELER, reported ashore at Scituate yesterday, made Thatcher's Island light at 10½ o'clock Monday night; it bore north and by east half east distant five miles, and steered southwest half west for Boston light. At 11½ P. M. shut in with a heavy northeast snow storm. At 2 A. M. Tuesday, made a large light right ahead, which I took for Boston Light. Hauled to, to get the light to bear west northwest; soon after found the water was shoaling, with hard rocky bottom. Lost sight of the light, took in all sail, and let go both anchors in four fathoms of water. At daylight found the bark had drifted close to the breakers, and was still driving; found it impossible to keep from going ashore, and prepared to leave with the boats. At 7 A. M. launched the boats, sent the mate, JAMES PIKE, the second mate, JAMES SMITH, seamen, Wm. Saunders, Joseph Young, Carl Schmitt and George Boyd, away in the large surf-boat, with orders not to let go their anchor till I joined them with the small boat. At 7½ A. M. I determined to leave the vessel with the small boat, containing myself, steward JACOB Fritch, seamen Edward Gibbons, P. S. Wisner, Thomas Morton, James Farrell, G. R. McIlwain. On passing the mate's boat, I signalized her to follow me to the beach. They appeared to be undecided what to do, but at length followed. I landed with my crew in safety, and have no further recollection. The mate's boat capsized in the surf, and those in her perished. I do not understand how some of the men were not saved, as they were supplied with life buoys and cork fenders in the boat. On inquiry on shore, I found that the light that I had seen was a large fire on the beach, built by watchmen. I cannot account how the bark drifted so far to the south by the current.

Capt. WHEELER was thought to be dead when first discovered by Capt. TILDEN. At last accounts the *Harvest Queen* was not only tight, but perfectly sound even in her upper works; not a butt in the rail or plank-sheer appeared to be started. All her spars were standing, and, as the weather was moderate, there was a fair prospect of saving her without damage, after discharging a part of her cargo. Capt. WHEELER was guilty of two great blunders: First, running into the Bay during obscure weather, and, second, in leaving his vessel while she held together.—*Boston Traveller, March 20.*

—Mr. Crittenden has written to the Municipal authorities of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, explaining the reasons why he cannot visit those cities as soon as he had promised to do. His presence is imperatively required in Kentucky.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Orange-street Tragedy.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—NOTHING ELICITED AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Coroner HORTON, last evening, at the City Hall, commenced an investigation of the causes which led to the death of SUSAN A. WILSON and ANN B. TRANAHOR, at No. 106 Orange-street, on Friday evening last. At this time, it will be remembered, a fire broke out in the rooms occupied by the American Skirt Company, in such a place as to cut off the escape of the persons named above, one of whom, to escape death by fire, jumped out of a window in the fifth-story and was instantly killed, and the other remained in the room and died from the effects of inhaling smoke. The foreman of the establishment, GEORGE ALBRECHT, is under arrest on suspicion of having fired the place, but up to the present time not a particle of evidence has been produced against him.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mary Ann Portell, sworn—Resides in the rear of No. 39 York-street; I have been at work at No. 106 Orange-street, employed by Mr. Otis in the machine-room; went to work at seven o'clock Thursday night last; worked until the fire broke out; think the fire broke out about ten minutes to four o'clock on Friday morning; there were at work there then, Mary Donovan, Catharine Conway, John Conway, Alice McVicker and George Albrecht; there was another young man there until twelve o'clock; I do not know his name; Albrecht is foreman and engineer; Mary Donovan came to me first, and asked me if I did not smell gas; I told her I did; she then told George Albrecht; did not hear her, but saw her go to him; George was standing at his spool at the time; after she went to him he went out into the engine-room, looked around there, and came back to our room, and looked all around that room, and went back to the engine-room again; he took a poker and put it under the engine to see if there was any fire or coals under it; he returned to our room again and told us there was fire in the building; I then told the rest of the girls; told Catharine Conway to wake up Johnny Conway; he was asleep; she did so; and then all of us went down stairs; the girls, George and John Conway; we all stood at the outside door; George Albrecht left, and shouted fire as he left; he went towards Henry-street, and was gone five or ten minutes, and then came back to where we stood; he then went up Nassau-street, as I supposed, to Mr. Otis' house; don't know how long he was gone; did not see him when he returned; did not see him again that night; I worked in the room next to the engine-room; there is an opening between the two rooms; cannot say there is a door; when he left our room I could see him all the time, as I stood at the door; don't think he could have gone out of the engine-room without my seeing him; he might have left the room before that time without our knowing; I know that he did go out of the room once with a lamp; it was some time before supper; we ate our supper at 12 o'clock, midnight; the lamp was burning; do not know how long he was out; did not see him return; can't say how long before supper; it was before supper that he went out; he might have been absent ten or fifteen minutes—certainly not more than that; I did not mean to say that he went out when he took the lamp, as I only saw him go into the hall-way; never saw a lamp there before; did not see George bring any wood into the engine-room that night; never knew that he went up stairs for kindling wood; never knew there was a flight of stairs above; did not see George go into the hall-way before the alarm of fire; do not know whether he went out or not; he could not have gone out into the hall-way, after the alarm of fire, before he told us there was fire in the building, without my seeing him; I knew Susan A. Wilson, now deceased; have known her five or six years; she lived with her father in the basement of the building where the fire occurred; did not see her on the night of the fire; saw her on the Monday before the fire; had a conversation with her; she never told me that she slept up stairs; last Wednesday week, I was talking with deceased and she asked me if George was foreman there, (in our shop;) I told her I did not know; that was all she said about it—she was then cleaning the stairs; George was where we were at work most of the time; saw nothing unusual in the acts of George Thursday night.

To Jurors—Never heard George make any remark about the girls up stairs; the man who left at 12 o'clock, was at work in the engine room; never saw him before.

Mary Dundon sworn—I reside at No. 35 Main-street; was at work with the previous witness on the night of the fire; went there that evening at seven o'clock; when I went there the day girls were there; they then left; Mary Portel, Catherine Conway, Alice McVicker, John Conway and George Albrecht, the foreman, came to work at seven o'clock P. M.; the smell of gas first attracted our attention to the fire; went to Mary Portell and asked her if she smelt gas; she said she did; I then went to the foreman and told him there was such an awful smell of gas that we could not stand it; he told me I was a fool; he went out in the engine room and it was full of smoke; Mary Portell, myself and another girl followed him; he took the poker and felt under the engine; don't know what he did it for; he finally placed the poker on the front of the engine, and then told us there was a fire in the building, and we had better go down stairs; the foreman then went down stairs, and Mary Portell, John Conway, Alice McVicker, Catherine Conway and myself followed after him to the street door. [The witness corroborated the testimony, in the main, of the first witness throughout.] She saw smoke coming through the ceiling just before they all left the room; did not see George go out of the room that night; did not see the lamp that night; saw him have a lamp about two weeks ago; I knew Miss Wilson, the deceased; have known her five or six years by sight; saw her the Monday before the fire, when we were getting paid; she spoke of going to a ball on the 26th of this month; never heard her mention the name of George Albrecht; did not know that she slept up stairs; did not know there was a place to sleep; never knew George to have any words with Miss Wilson; I have had words with George; one time when he went out, he said when he returned that I looked after him, and called me a name not my own; saw George have a screwdriver at about two o'clock that morning; he was fixing my machine.

Theodore Questoff, sworn—I reside on Ryerson-street, near DeKalb-avenue; I am Paymaster's Clerk in the United States Navy; I knew nothing of the fire until five o'clock on Friday evening; Ann B. Tranahor was my sister-in-law, saw account of the fire in a newspaper; went to Police-Surgeon Ball and he gave me a letter to the Superintendent of the City Hospital; went there and saw Miss Tranahor; was there about twenty-five minutes to half an hour; I asked her if she knew me, and she said yes; asked how she felt, and she said very bad, and thought she would die, that her throat was very sore; I told her that I thought she would not die, because the physician informed me that she would get over it; I asked her if she had any idea how the fire originated, and she said that she was insensible up to the time she was in No. 3 Engine-house in Henry-street; she remembered of being carried from there to the hospital; she told me a man wanted to come into the room to see the girl Wilson; she mentioned no name; she told me further that her room was locked on the inside on purpose to keep intruders out.

Question by Coroner—Do you remember now that you told me that she said some man attempted to get into their room that night, and that his name was George?

Witness—I am under oath now, and I am telling the whole truth.

To Juror—Witness explained to the jury that he did not mean that any one came to the door that night.

Catherine Conway was the next witness called. Her testimony corroborated that of Miss Portell.

Robert Barr testified to the finding of Miss Tranahor lying insensible in a window of the fifth story, and, with the assistance of other persons, carried her to the house of Engine Company No. 3; he did not see Miss Wilson in the room.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until Monday next.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 36, 5, 6, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 16, 17, 18, 21, 2, 25, 26, 34.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN GREEN—THE JURY NOT ABLE TO AGREE.—The case of DANIEL GREEN, Alderman of the Tenth Ward, who has been on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, Justices STILWELL and HOYT, for several days past, upon an indictment in which it is alleged that he certified to the bill of a contractor for work which never had been done, was submitted to the jury last evening. The jury, after consulting for an hour, were unable to agree, and were therefore discharged. Eight of the jurors were in favor of rendering a verdict of guilty.

Board of Public Charities and Corrections.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of this Board shows that the number remaining in the institutions March 9,

was	8,987
Admitted	1,801
Total	10,788
Died	35
Discharged	1,491
Sent to Blackwell's Island	372
Sent to State Prison	8—1,906
Remaining March 16, 1861	8,882
Decrease	105

Of these there were at Bellevue Hospital, 855; Lunatic Asylum, 768; Almshouse, 2,321; Penitentiary, 859; Workhouse, 1,496; Small-pox Hospital, 67; Randall's Island, 925; Randall's Hospital, 276; City Prison, 226; Second District Prison, 28; Third District Prison, 23; Fourth District Prison, —; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 370; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 115; Colored Home, 328; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 26; City Cemetery, 19. Total, 8,882.

The United States Steam Frigate Susquehanna.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. JOSEPH STENETT'S assertion in this morning's TIMES, that the party of United States officers and men, who left the *Susquehanna* to visit Jerusalem, had joined *that ship at Beirut*, must be a mistake. My correspondent's note, from which the item printed in your paper of Tuesday was copied, was written *as the Susquehanna was steaming out of Beirut, bound for Jaffa, to inquire after the excursionists who had been away beyond their time.* The *Susquehanna* left Beirut on the 7th of February, at 10 o'clock in the morning, so if the "party" returned, as I hope they did, it must have been at Jaffa or Alexandria (probably the latter,) that they joined their vessel.

Respectfully, YOUR REPORTER.

PERSONAL.

—A few days since a man, apparently under the influence of liquor, called upon the Sheriff of Detroit, and told him an incoherent story about some murder which had been perpetrated in that city. Thinking that he might know more than he would care to tell when sober, the Sheriff locked him up. He has just received a note from the prisoner, saying that two men with whom he had been carousing had frightened him by threatening to have him arrested for a murder, and that, with the intention of forestalling their action, he had gone to the Sheriff to tell him of the affair. In conclusion, he says: "I am not a quarrelsome man, but, like most others, am not free from fault—whisky is my "besetting sin." Should you consider this satisfactory, I hope you will let me out of this infernal bedlam, and I will depart a wiser and a better man, remembering, too, that when wine is in, wit is out." The Sheriff let him go.

—Miss Mallory, of Owasco, and Mr. Chas. Sheldon, of Auburn, had a narrow escape from drowning while skating on Owasco Lake a few days ago. They ventured too far from shore, and Mr. Sheldon, who was skating a little in advance, went through first, Miss Mallory plunging head first after him. Fortunately the lady was a capital swimmer as well as skater, and with admirable presence of mind seized the firm ice, and, clinging to it, secured assistance by her calls. Mr. Sheldon also seized the ice and held on for life. As soon as their friends could travel the distance which separated them at the time of the accident, (nearly a quarter of a mile,) a line was formed, and the parties were rescued.

—There is a queer case on trial in Pittsburgh. Tennessee Claflin, advertised as a "natural born clairvoyant and healing medium," has been arrested on numerous charges of obtaining money under fraudulent pretences. Among other things she is charged with having given "luck papers" to various parties, and it is said that the "luck papers" contained nine pins and a needle, and an inscription running somewhat thus: "Good Luck, Good, to you——— in gaining Gold, in getting along and in business may you have Luck in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The Lord's will be done."

—A desperate character, named Bouve, was hung in Omaha, N. T., a few days ago, in accordance with the formalities of Lynch law. He stated in his confession that there was a regularly organized gang of thieves extending from various points on the Missouri to the mountains, and if present troubles continued to such an extent as to draw the troops from the frontier forts, they would organize into a grand guerila band and sweep the plains.

—Susan Denin, the notorious actress, has got herself into trouble at Detroit. The critic of one of the newspapers did not have a very high appreciation of her capabilites, and wrote as much in a notice of her performances, whereupon the supposed husband of the lady waited upon the critic and pounded his head with a tumbler, while Susan stood by anxious to lend her aid. The lovely pair made tracks for Canada as soon as they had thus vindicated their honor.

—Hon. W. L. Yancey has been presented a gold mounted gutta percha cane, by his lady friends in Montgomery. Upon the head of the cane is engraved a crescent of golden stars, in number corresponding with the Confederate States. And in the centre is inscribed, "Hon. WM. L. YANCEY—from the Mothers and Daughters of Montgomery, Ala."

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says Sherman M. Booth appeared upon the streets of that city on Sunday, and was present at one of the churches. It soon became known to his friends that he was released by order of the President, who signed his pardon March 2.

—The Trenton *Gazette* announces the appointment of Ex-Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, as Superintendent of the Coast Survey of that State. His duties are to see that the apparatus providing for the rescue of shipwrecked persons is kept in good order.

—Thomas H. Belden, who stabbed young Stafford in a street fight in New-Haven some weeks since, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100. He pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault.

—Patrick Welsh, an Irishman who lives in St. Louis, killed his wife a few nights since by ramming a poker down her throat. Afterwards he gave his mother-in-law, who is a decrepid old woman, a severe beating because she censured him for his outrageous cruelty.

—Mrs. Thomas Winans, the wife of the owner of the cigar steamship, died in Baltimore a few days ago. She was distinguished for her open-handed philanthropy.

—The statue of Eve, executed by the late Mr. Bartholomew, an artist of Hartford, has been received in that city, and is now on exhibition at the Athenæum, with nearly twenty of his other works.

—The late Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont, was on Saturday admitted to the Suffolk Bar, where he proposes to practice.

—Rev. Dr. S. C. Aiken has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, which he has held for a quarter of a century.

OBITUARY.

—Died, in Libertyville, Lake County, Ill., Feb. 26, Hon. Horace Butler, son of the late Hon. Josiah Butler, of New-Hampshire, aged 46 years. Mr. Butler graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and soon after removed to Illinois, where he has successfully practiced law up to the period of his decease. He has held various positions of honor and trust in the State, and although he has gone to his rest "while it was yet day," he lived to finish a course of usefulness which few of maturer age attain.—*Chicago Times.*

—Mr. Orlando Hastings, an old and highly respected citizen of Rochester, died on March 19. He was born on March 7, 1789, commenced to practice law in Geneseo in 1818, and removed to Rochester in 1830. He has represented the city in the State Assembly, and was for many years connected with the Board of Management of the Western House of Refuge.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For, often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject, call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Hoarseness, coughs and soreness in the chest are the first steps towards consumption. Sufferers, be advised in time; use HOLLOWAY's Ointment and Pills. They will give instant relief. Fifty years' success prove their incomparable virtue.

[Advertisement.]

HERR DRIESBACH, with his performing Bears, at Barnum's Museum, is the wonder of the town.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 21.

FLOUR dull, and not much doing; prices unchanged. WHISKY dull at 13¾c. PROVISIONS quiet, but firm; Mess Pork, $16 75@$17; Bacon 7½c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Sides, and 10¾c. for Hams; sales 100,000 lbs. Bulk Sides, at 8¾c. Lard quiet, 9¾c.@10c. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at ½ ₩ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 21.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio $5@$5 12½; City Mills, $5—no sales. WHEAT active and firm; red, $1 25@$1 30; white, $1 40@$1 65. CORN active; mixed, 55c.@57c.; white, 60c.@64c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE firm, at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

FLOUR quiet; sales 2,000 bbls. superfine at $5@$5 50. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 26@$1 29; White, $1 50. CORN advanced 3c.; sales 14,000 bushels at 59c.@60c. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 21.

COTTON—The market is firm; sales of 1,000 bales, good, 12c.; inferior 10½c.@11c. CORN is active; sales of 40,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. NAVAL STORES dull; Tar $1 50; Staves active; R. O. hhds., 37c.; White, 66c.@67c.; Pipe, 75c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

COTTON—Sales of 6,000 bales at 12c.@12¼c. for Middling. SUGAR quiet at 4¾c.@5c. MOLASSES, 24c.@26c. FLOUR quiet at $5 50. Mixed CORN, 56c.@57c. PORK quiet at $18 for Mess. Other articles are generally unchanged.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 21.

COTTON—Sales of 2,700 bales at 11⅞c.@12c. for Middling. There is a good demand, and prices advancing.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke for Norfolk, &c.—G. A. Cameron and lady, G. W. Butler and lady, Wm. A. Lash, L. W. Shattuck, E. B. Ormack, T. D. Sledge, W. N. Blakeman, Miss E. Blakeman, Mrs. De Lanier, and 5 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yorktown from Richmond, &c.—Miss Ada Sprague, Mrs. Hancock, C. B. Carling and lady, E. P. Learned, C. B. Wolverton, M. Dannerberg, Miss Dallan, Jno. Ney, Wm. H. Burdick, Mrs. Markens and 5 children, E. Froth, Capt. Thomas Wrenn, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 00 | Sun sets..... 6 14 | Moon sets.... 3 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate.... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; De Soto, Johnston, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Zulu, (Br.,) Goodwin, Kingston, Waldon & Booth.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Bark Union, Tripp, Cardenas, B. N. Small; Gen. Green, Atwell, Havana, Truquillo & Russell.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, Wilson, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Isola, Lancaster, Manzanilla, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. C. Robbins, Corning, Galway, Thomas James; H. Means, Trewogy, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Two Boys, Halsey, Point-a-Petre, C. H. Pierson & Co.; F. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Condor, Allen, Trinidad, Pouvert & Co.; H. Newell, Sherman, Matanzas, C. & E. J. Peters; R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners S. Taber, Dook, Cardenas, master; M. Greenish, Greenish Boston, A. Howes; Samuel, Kirwin, Richmond, J. W. McKee; Ann, Cole, Petersburgh; F. Decker, Watrous, Hartford, master; E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Middleton, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lord, Liverpool Feb. 19, via Holyhead Feb. 25, in ballast to Walden & Booth. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. Is intended to ply between this port and Kingston, Jam.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 19th inst., in the river Potomac, passed schr. Yorktown for New-York; also ship Joseph Fish, in tow, for Baltimore.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has experienced northeast gales the entire passage.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London, and Isle of Wight Feb. 14, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 5, Wm. Oglar, of Wales, fell from the jib-boom, and was lost. Night of the 14th, while hove to off Fire Island, with main-yard to the mast was run into by a New-York bark, carrying away the main-yard, maintopsail yard, starboard quarter boat, and chain plates fore and aft, raising the pall bitts, and making the windlass useless. When off Barnegat Chas. Brown, seaman, died from exposure, and was buried.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. and 221 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Feb. 16, lat. 41 54, lon. 30 13 passed a bark abandoned, with her sails blowing away from her yards; the mainmast went over the side, while in sight. March 8 lat. 40, lon 55 30, passed a ship, apparently abandoned, with her main and mizzenmasts gone, and shipping water at the same time. The E. has had a continuation of westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Margaret Evans, Stimson, London, and Isle of Wight Feb. 9, with mdse. and 25 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London 35 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Shephard Knapp, Martin, Liverpool Jan. 25, with coal to master.

Ship Hemisphere, Taylor, Havre, 39 ds., in ballast to J. A. McGaw.

Ship David Hoadley, Porter, Liverpool 40 ds., mdse. and passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Clarissa, Pettigrew, Zaza 18 ds., with sugar to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Has been within 50 miles of the Hook 3 days, with very heavy weather.

Bark Jane Daggett, Lambert, Glasgow and the Clyde, Feb. 9, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. March 19, at 3 A. M., was in contact with a large ship, which carried away our bowsprit jibboom and all the gear attached; also cathead, one anchor, main yard, tore sails, chafed the vessel badly, and set her leaking.

Bark Almena, Bartlett, Glasgow, Jan. 25, coal.

Bark Ulster, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Kennedy, Dublin 62 ds., with iron and lead to Thomas Wallace & Co.

Bark Scanoian, (Norw.,) Peterson, Oram 47 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Edwin, Rickertson, New Bedford, in ballast to master, was towed to this port by steamer Potomska.

Brig Water Witch, Jackson, Miragoane, Feb. 28, with logwood and coffee to R. Murray. Has experienced heavy weather almost the entire passage; has been within 200 miles of New-York for the last eight days.

Brig Denmark, (of Boston,) Staples, Trinidad de Cuba, Feb. 24, with sugar to H. D. Broodman & Co. Has been ten day north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales.

Schr James M. Helmes, (of Port Jefferson,) Brewster, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to master. March 9, lat. 33 20, lon. 77 42, experienced a very heavy gale fm. S. E. to South, with heavy rain, lasting about 24 hours, during which burst the foresail, with three reefs in it. 13th inst., lat. 36 20, lon. 75 16, saw a large fore-and-aft schr. standing to the westward, with main-boom and gaff gone; also, boat and one davit, supposed her to be the Francis Satterly. 15th inst., Absecom bearing N. W. 20 miles, in a heavy gale fm. N. E., was obliged to heave to. 16th, in lat. 37, saw a large fore-and-aft schr scudding under bare poles; name gilded on her quarter; carried a fore staysail; had boat and davits gone.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. J. A. Stanley, Jackson, Charleston, S. C., 3 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Marine, McGee, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Has experied very heavy weather; was up to the Highlands the 18th inst.

Schr. Wm. L. Dayton, Hand, Philadelphia, coal. Has been 3 ds. north of Barnegat, with heavy gales and snow; lost jibboom, and had one man badly frozen.

Schr. John S. Lee, Carson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr Halstia, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Barbery, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., lumber to S. Sanford.

Schr. Wm. Mazych, Conklin, Herreford, N. C., 5 days, with corn to Wm. Beel & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Mercy Taylor, Nickerson, Norfolk, with corn for Boston.

Schr. Emeline Chester, Brown, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Cribby, Virginia 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. S. B. Baylis, Thompson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Hawley, Bearse, Boston, mdse.

Schr. Bloomer, ———, Norfolk, corn, bound to Camden.

Schr. Swan, Dill, Baltimore 3 ds., corn.

Schr. C. A. Crook, Hemmyway, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. James Steel, Martin, North Carolina, 3 ds., corn.

Schr. Francis French, Loveland, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Collins, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Jr., Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, French, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., blowing heavey, with a thick snow storm.

Below.

Ship Nabob, Baxter, from Foochow, 91 days.

Bark David Lapsley.

Brig John Butler

Schr. Frank Herbert.—All oy pilot boat Geo. Steers.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans; Zulee (Br.,) for Kingston, (Jam.,) and the Roanoke for Norfolk, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner Edward Herbert, which arrived at Norfolk on Monday from Boston, reports having fallen in with the British schooner Wrenn, of St. Andrews, on Friday last, in distress, with headstays carried away and leaking so badly that it was deemed impossible to keep her afloat—accordingly took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port. The Wrenn was from Matanzas, bound to New-York, with a cargo of molasses.

The Nowegian bark Grenmar, arr. on the 20th, is consigned to Funch & Meincke, not as before reported.

Assistance has been sent from Baltimore to the bark Ida, ashore at Cape Henry.

CHARLESTON, March 21—The schr. Ned arrived this morning and reports having experienced a heavy gale on the 15th which slightly damaged her. The French brig Louise sailed for Senegal on the 14th, and has returned in distress. (By telegraph to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BOSTON, March 21.—The ship Liverpool, (packet,) Crosby, from Liverpool, Feb. 8, for Boston, went ashore twice, near Edgartown, mast cut away, lost anchors, chains and boat, and is full of water; was towed into Edgartown.—By Telegraph.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Feb. 28, brig King Brothers, Lanaway, for New-York in about 3 ds.; schrs. Emma N. Cook, do., do.: Honduras, Cross for Boston next day.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE,
WHICH, IF TAKEN, REMEMBERED, AND ACTED
UPON, WILL BE THE CAUSE OF UNTOLD
HAPPINESS TO THE TEEMING MILLIONS NOW INHABITING
THE WORLD.

There is not a case of Dyspepsia, Liver derangement, or those suffering from painful or suppressed menstruation, or general derangement of the human system, incipient consumption, or general debility, arising from any and every cause, but what will yield,

AS IF BY MAGIC,
TO THE USE OF THAT PLEASANT AND NOW
UNIVERSALLY POPULAR REMEDY,
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND
BLOOD INVIGORATOR.

Let all, old and young, know that, by recommending this article, they are performing a real act of benevolence, for it will always cure; then why should not all exert themselves

TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THEIR FRIENDS.

A bottle of the Cordial would have saved the life of Mr. Cary the other day.

We are daily receiving such testimonials as the following.

Read the following letter, just received:

Mr. W. KING, JR., Buffalo, N. Y.: I purchased of you one week ago, a bottle of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial, and find myself entirely relieved of a distressing dyspepsia, producing a stoppage of breath, general debility, and pain in the side. I want one bottle more, and believe that I shall be cured, because the pain in the side and distress in the stomach, and cough, are all gone.

B. DEWARD.

NEW-HARTFORD, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1861.

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

The following complimentary notice of Prof. WOOD as written by Finley Johnson, Esq., the well-known author and editor of the Cambridge (Md.) *Herald*.

"Never before, in the annals of the World's history, has there been such wonderful cures as are now daily performed through the instrumentality of Prof. O. J. WOOD'S CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR, and these evidences of his skill, combined with the Philanthropy, have made his name known throughout the civilized world.

If a world-wide reputation, founded upon over twenty years' practice, is any compensation for the labor of the physician, O. J. WOOD has unquestionably obtained it. The patronage of all classes—the honors of Science—the eulogies of the Press are his. A community may be deluded—quacks may triumph for a season, but the whole civilized world cannot be deceived by *facts*, and thus it is, that Prof. WOOD rides down all opposition.

His BLOOD RENOVATOR is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood—in Dyspepsia it is a specific—in Debility it has no equal, and even in Consumption, it will cure if taken in time. One trial will prove these facts. Delay no longer. It can be had at any Drug-store in the Union, or orders can be sent to No. 444 Broadway, New-York."

We clip the above from the Bridgeport *Farmer*.

Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all good Druggists in City and country.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED AND competent nurse; must bring City references; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 20 West 36th-st.